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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CZAR AND EMPEROR IN CONSULTATION.

William Talks Much and Says
Considerable.

MR. EDISON'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Germany and Zanzibar—Storm in Paris—Li
Hung Chang Departs—His Gifts to Queen
Victoria—Murderous Dynamiters—The War
in Cuba—Clarkson Commander of G. A. R.

LONDON, September 17.—The Times prints a special article this morning on the recent meeting of the Emperor of Germany and the Czar, of which the following is a part: The interviews between the Emperor and the Czar consisted of two long talks. Emperor William was effusively amiable and talkative and even rhetorical, while the Czar was reticent, brief and cautious. Emperor William declared the Russo-French entente caused him satisfaction rather than anxiety, because he regarded it as a guarantee of peace. His speech then proceeded as follows: "The French nation does not wish war, but when those at the head of affairs desire it the nation is very liable to let itself be carried away. At present, however, France would not enter upon a great war without your co-operation, and I have complete confidence in your traditional wisdom and firmness. I know you will not make war in order to give France the satisfaction of revanche, just as I and my allies will do nothing to furnish a pretext."

"I may say even more, I am glad of your intimacy with France, because that intimacy will suffice to hold in check the revolutionary spirit by which it is agitated and will help to fight and crush it. In Russia you have nihilism—the spirit of conspiracy, the spirit of darkness. In Germany we have scientific socialism—the spirit of destruction, disguised under the mask of hypocritical scientific formulas—a spirit which is very dangerous in a people which delights in obscure philosophical conceptions, and which imagines it understands what is obscure. In France what dominates is the thirst for overthrowing the existing order of things—the desire of novelty which takes possession of overrich and comfortable people when they feel time lie heavily on their hands."

"We ought to act as the guardians of the order and the protectors of the peace of the world. It is a most urgent question. It is the salvation of all, and, if we march forward together, if we unite in order today to combat the enemy of God and of kings, we shall be rewarded by the gratitude of the world and of history."

With regard to the Czar's reply there are but two reports current. According to one, Czar Nicholas shook Emperor William warmly by the hand, and said: "I am absolutely in agreement with you and am ready to join in a work which is worthy of our united efforts." According to the other report, the Czar seemed not altogether at ease when the Emperor was speaking of France, and, on hearing the peroration, he expressed merely in vague terms his pacific intentions.

The latter version seems the more probable and more in harmony with the character of Nicholas. However, there is no doubt that Emperor William subsequently declared himself satisfied with the reply.

LI SAYS "TRA LA."

Once More Bound Home After Paying
Respects to Canadians.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang is an early riser, but despite the fact that he rose at 5 o'clock this morning, he was kept busy up to the hour of departure of the steamer Empress of China, receiving deputations. Several Chinese deputations were received early, and at 8:30 the Board of Trade was received. Li questioned them at length concerning the industries of the province, exports of lumber, minerals, fish, etc. He also discussed railway construction with them, stating that a considerable amount of material would be obtained from Canada for railways about to be built in China.

The City Council was received next. An address of welcome was presented and a suitable reply made. The Viceroy thanked the Mayor for the protection afforded Chinese, remarking that he was told that Canada wanted the people. Consuls then interviewed his excellency, and on behalf of their respective governments welcomed the Viceroy. Li requested them to thank their governments for the courtesy shown to him and for numerous invitations to visit their countries, many of which, unfortunately, he was unable to accept.

The Viceroy spoke at considerable length to Japanese Consul Nosse, and requested him to write a letter to Japan's Foreign Minister, expressing regret at his inability to visit the Japanese, and also to state the Viceroy's sor-

row at the forced retirement of Count Ito owing to ill-health.

The Empress of China left about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Besides conferring decorations on Dr. Horsey, the Canadian Government representative, and Mr. Lalonde, the Canadian Pacific railway agent, who accompanied the party, twelve Chinese received decorations, including some from San Francisco and Portland.

The scene at the steamer just before departure was an animated one. The wharf was crowded with people, who loudly cheered, though the noise of firecrackers nearly drowned everything else. Captain Hard-Dyke, of her majesty's ship Comus, escorted the Viceroy to Victoria on the Empress of China, as did several leading Canadian Pacific railway officials.

BETTER THAN A PROBE.

Edison's Fluoroscope Instantly Reveals
the Resting Place of a Bullet.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Thomas A. Edison and his assistant wizards of Menlo Park were in a very pleasant frame of mind to-day because of the success of an experiment with the fluoroscope performed Thursday night. They were pleased because Edison's new discovery did all that was claimed for it, and did instantly and completely what a surgeon's probe had repeatedly failed to do.

Last Saturday afternoon Frank Denney, the sixteen-year-old son of a prominent politician of Orange, N. J., was playing with some boys near his home. An Italian was passing and he claims the boys called him vile names. He drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in young Denney's left thigh. The boy was at once conveyed to a hospital and a physician made three unsuccessful attempts to extract the bullet with his probe. The theory of the surgeon was that the bullet had lodged alongside the tibia. Repeated attempts with the probe were made and young Denney grew weak under the strain. It was therefore decided to apply to Mr. Edison for aid. Mr. Edison was only too pleased to put his fluoroscope to a practical test, and last evening Denney was conveyed to Edison's laboratory. A physician accompanied him.

The injured limb was incised in splints a quarter of an inch thick and numerous bandages. A Roentgen ray tube was placed against the inside of the wounded limb, while on the opposite side was placed the fluoroscope. When all was ready an assistant turned on the rays while another looked through the cone of the fluoroscope.

In an instant splints, bandages and flesh had faded from vision, revealing only light shadows of the boy's leg and dark shadows of the bones. In another instant Mr. Dailey's keen eyes discerned a small, dark object wedged against the femur. It was the bullet.

MURDEROUS DYNAMITERS.

Their Terrible Plans Laid Bare and
Leaders Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—"The greatest dynamite plot ever known has been defeated by the arrest of four of the principal conspirators." This is the startling but vague statement made by a high authority of Scotland Yard. It is the only official explanation yet forthcoming of the simultaneous arrest of Tynan, Kearney, alias Wallace, Maine and Bell yesterday. Until four days ago that was all the English detectives themselves knew of the conspiracy, although they have been using every resource in their power to penetrate the mystery.

The Foreign Office is open late tonight, exchanging telegrams with the Embassies at Paris, St. Petersburg, The Hague and Brussels with reference to the case. It is needless to add that the revelations of the conspiracy have made such a sensation in England as has not been known in years.

A dispatch from Glasgow says that the police of that city have found ample evidence among the effects of the prisoner Bell of an alliance between the Irish dynamiters and the Russian nihilists.

The preparations making for the protection of the Czar in Scotland and in France on his coming are most elaborate. In view, however, of yesterday's arrests they are probably quite superfluous. Inspector Melville went to Boulogne tonight to take personal charge of the extradition proceedings against Tynan. His surrender will be requested solely on account of the Phoenix Park case. France refused to recognize a similar request at the time of that crime, but the extradition treaty has since been modified to cover such cases. The question now is whether the new treaty is retroactive.

CLARKSON IS COMMANDER.

Grand Army Boys Close Their Annual
Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—Thirteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end today, after one of the most successful meetings since the organization was established.

Major T. S. Clarkson of Omaha was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. this morning. When nominations were declared in order, D. R. Ballou of Providence, R. I., Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linthan of Rhode Island and Rear Admiral Meade were placed in nomination for commander-in-chief. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came from all over the hall.

Admiral Meade withdrew his own name, and it soon became evident that

Clarkson would win. All other names were withdrawn and he was nominated by acclamation.

Major Clarkson acknowledged the honor conferred in an eloquent speech.

General J. H. Mulleu of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander-in-chief, having been designated for that honor by the department of Minnesota. In accordance with the custom of giving that position to the State holding the encampment.

For vice commander-in-chief names of Albert E. Sholes of Georgia and Charles W. Buckley of Alabama were presented. The ballot resulted: Buckley, 336; Sholes, 241.

For surgeon general, A. E. Johnson of the Department of the Potomac was elected over Charles L. Boynton of Indiana.

Illinois had a candidate for chaplain-in-chief in Rev. C. F. Bunker of Chicago, but Rev. Mark D. Taylor of Massachusetts was elected.

CHILDREN'S LABOR.

Trades Union Congress Oppose Factory
Employment of Boys and Girls.

EDINBURGH, September 11.—At today's session of the British Trades-Union Congress it was decided to send two telegrams to the American Labor Congress.

A resolution was adopted that in the opinion of the Congress the custom prevailing in the Government dockyards of putting laborers to do mechanics' work in the construction of her Majesty's ships ought to be discontinued. A resolution against the employment of children under fifteen years of age in factories and workshops was opposed by representatives of the textile industries, because it would inflict great hardships upon those least able to bear it. The motion, however, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 105.

A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that railway servants should not be employed continuously for more than eight hours nor for more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

The National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, submitted, and the congress adopted, a motion calling for legislation which shall give the class of workers composing the union shorter hours of labor.

JAPANESE FOR MEXICO.

Colony of the Little Brown Men to be
Established.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 8.—Negotiations in the City of Mexico between the Government and representatives of the Japanese Colonization Association have been concluded for a concession of 300,000 acres of land in Chiapas. Advice have been received here to the effect that the Japanese company will proceed at once to place Japanese families and coolies on the land for growing coffee, cotton and tobacco. The land is given to the Japanese contingent upon making complete surveys and the settling of a given number of families within ten years, each family to receive a small tract of land.

The details of the concession have been agreed upon by the Mexican authorities and the Japanese, and merely await ratification. It is the intention of the Japanese, according to Government Commissioner of Commerce and Industry Shoenomoto, to run steamers to Mexico from Yokohama, via Honolulu, to ports as far south as San Benito, State of Chiapas, for the double purpose of developing commerce and providing communication between the Japanese colony and the home country. The steamers would touch at the most convenient American port.

LLOYD OSBORNE'S BERTH.

State Department Appoints Mrs. Stevenson's Son Vice Consul-General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The State Department today transmitted to Consul General Churchill at Apia, Samoa, formal papers appointing Lloyd Osborne as Vice Consul and Deputy Consul General at that place.

Osborne is a stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. He is an American, but has resided in Samoa for several years. His appointment will be likely to increase the United States' prestige at Apia, and it will naturally bring down upon this country the criticism of the Germans and the English, who have used every possible means for undermining the influence of the United States since the tripartite form of control of the affairs of the island was inaugurated about eight years ago. With the appointment of Osborne as Vice Consul General, the United States has two officials on the island at least, who are able to talk with the natives in their own language, as Consul General Churchill of Brooklyn, who assumed his duties early in July, spent several years in the South Seas and is familiar with the dialects of all the islanders.

HIS SEAT NOT SURE.

Possibilities of Movement to Dethrone
Sultan.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard will publish tomorrow a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Young Turk party is covering the city with placards inciting the people to dethrone the Sultan. Serious trouble, it is added, is certain to occur within a week. The old Turkish troop ships are nightly deporting Armenians to the Black Sea, where it is believed they are drowned.

The British residents, at the instance of the British embassy, have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury saying that their lives and property are in danger. The French residents have taken similar

action. The British and French fleets are now near the mouth of the Dardanelles. Fuad Pasha, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, was questioned as to how long the forts along the Dardanelles could check the passage of the war ships, and he replied that they could stop them for almost half an hour.

EXPLODER NANSSEN DECORATED Extraordinary Demonstration Made in Honor of His Return.

CHRISTIANA, Sept. 9.—The arrival here of the Fram, having on board Dr. Nansen and the companions of his Arctic expedition, was made the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration today. The Fram was escorted by a naval squadron of seventy steamers.

Dr. Nansen was accorded a triumphant reception. The city was gaily decorated and everything possible was done to express the honor in which the citizens held the returned explorer. Among those who took part in the demonstrations were 12,000 members of the guilds, may students, etc. They formed a guard of honor along the route leading to the castle, where Nansen was accorded a welcome. Here a banquet was tendered to him and he was decorated by the King and by the Crown Prince.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Indications that There Will Soon
be a Settlement.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The presence in London of Mr. Burr, the American expert in the Venezuelan case, and his colleague, Dr. Kaan, together with the expected arrival of Frederick Coudert, one of the boundary commissioners appointed by the United States Government, has given fresh impetus to the Venezuelan question during the week. All interviews between English and American high diplomats on the subject indicate that both sides agree that matters are rapidly nearing a settlement. Mr. Burr has been receiving extraordinary facilities from the English officials, and he expects to return to The Hague this month. He said:

"At The Hague we are approaching the completion of our work. The latter is in no way political. I have completely shut my eyes and ears to the British and Venezuelan pretensions. I have only to ascertain the facts, and it is not my business to say what are the tendency of these facts."

WORRYING WEYLER.

Maximo Gomez Organizing a Strong
Cavalry Force for Another Raid.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—Maximo Gomez is understood to be camped at Guasimas de Agremonite, about thirty-six miles from Puerto Principe. He is organizing a strong cavalry force, and is credited with the intention of making a second raid westward. The Government has authorized Joseph A. Springer, the United States Vice Consul-General, to act as Consul in the absence of General Fitzhugh Lee. The insurgents have dynamited a military train at Ramblazo. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were wounded and several burned. One of the men will die. One officer and several soldiers on board the train were wounded, and the escort killed four of the attacking party.

Insurgents plundered the village of Sabanilla, in the military province of Matanzas, and burned the tobacco plantations of Dos Hermanos. Another force killed Justo Martinez, a merchant at Cifentusa, and were pillaging the town when put to flight.

WEYLER CLOSES SCHOOLS.

Turn Houses Into Hospitals and the
Fight Goes On.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Weyler has published an order closing all the schools until November next. The public does not expect the schools will be opened in November. It is presumed the schools will remain closed until the war is over. Bellin, the Jesuit college, and the University of the City of Havana are closed with the rest. It is said that these two institutions will be transformed into military hospitals. Sugar warehouses at Regla, across the bay from Havana, have been taken for military hospitals. Weyler has directed that the Beneficencia and the convents of Santa Clara and Santa Catalina shall be devoted to the same purpose. These buildings are private property, belonging to the sisters of charity.

CHILE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

He Was Elected by a Majority of Only
Two Votes.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 3.—After an excited session, the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 against 60, today decided that the relatives of Pedro Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Errazuriz protested against this action, as it allowed Errazuriz' relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but, in spite of this, Errazuriz was proclaimed President of the Republic of Chile by the same vote—62 to 60. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and in Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September 18th.

GERMANY MAY OBJECT.

British Action at Zanzibar Not
Sanctioned.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 11.—The belief is prevalent here that Germany does not intend to acquiesce in the action taken by the British Government through Admiral Henry Rawson in appointing Hamoud Bin Mohammed Ben Said Sultan of Zanzibar. Said Khalid, the alleged usurper, has been at the German

consulate ever since the fall of the palace, on August 27th, and in spite of the request of the British consul for his surrender, there has been no disposition manifested on the part of the Germans to give him up. Rumors are now in circulation here that it is the intention of the German officials to reinstate Said Khalid on the throne from which he was deposed by force of British arms.

These rumors have caused great uneasiness here. There is a feeling that Germany is not acting in a friendly spirit and is seeking to make an issue with Great Britain.

NO RECEPTION TO LI.

Result of the Anti-Chinese Agitation
at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 9.—The Vancouver Council has declined a request made by the Chinese merchants to publicly recognize Li Hung Chang, owing to the present anti-Chinese feeling here. The Canadian Pacific railway has instructed its agents from Montreal that no one will be allowed to interview the Chinese Viceroy, who will be escorted direct from the train to the steamer Empress of China. On his way Li Hung Chang will pass under an immense arch erected regardless of expense by local Chinese merchants.

IN COLD BLOOD.

Fifty-one Insurgents Shot While in
Prison.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—Captain-General Weyler cables from Havana that fifty-one insurgents, who were confined in the Cuban fortress and Morro Castle, were shot today.

United States Minister Taylor has declared to the Spanish Government that the United States is most favorably disposed toward Spain, but that, owing to the extent of the United States coast lines, he is unable to prevent the departure of filibusters for the island of Cuba.

MANY HURT IN THE STORM.

Result of the Tornado that Swept
Over Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Several newspapers estimate the number of injured at 150, of whom 40 were seriously hurt. The Journal confirms the police statement that only three persons were so seriously injured as to be in danger of losing their lives.

LI'S Gift to Victoria.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Li Hung Chang's presents to Queen Victoria have just been arranged in the billiard room at Osborne. They are valued at £5,000. The Emperor of China's gifts comprised an old white porcelain vase adorned with red dragons, an antique bronze goblet, two antique bronze incense-burners, two antique blue-green porcelain plates, a magnificent white jade vase, decorated with chrysanthemums and fir trees, and a rare yellow plaque decorated with flowers. The gifts of Li Hung Chang to her majesty are almost as valuable as those of the Emperor. They include exquisitely embroidered satins, an enameled bowl on a dragon stand, a massive blue-and-gold vase, a red porcelain fish bowl of the seventh century, a green porcelain flower vase and an enameled portrait of the fairy, Ma Kov.

Sons of Veterans Meet.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—The fifteenth national encampment of the Sons of Veterans adjourned sine die at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The last business was the installation of the officers elected.

Those elected for the ensuing year were: James L. Bake of Pennsylvania, commander-in-chief; L. P. Buckley of Louisville, junior vice commander; council-in-chief, L. P. Kennedy, ex-officio president; W. F. Heine of Nebraska, Fred Meyers of Colorado.

Indianapolis was selected for the next place of meeting.

Nansen Going South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Morgonblad, a newspaper of Christiania, Norway, announces that the Arctic explorer, Nansen, will soon undertake an expedition to the Antarctic regions, and that possibly he may try even to reach the south pole. The trip will be made under the auspices of scientific bodies in Norway, and the purpose is to map out portions of the continent around the pole and to collect scientific data. The expedition will be made in two vessels and many dogs will be taken along.

Property Destruction in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A special to the Herald from Canea, Crete, says: The Consuls and Musselmans' deputies have received further news that vandalism continues to be practiced. The Christians are devastating the districts of Milpato and Amirle, in the province of Rethimo, and destroying the olive trees and other property of Musselmans.

Shot Chief Makoni.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Telegram has a dispatch from Bulawayo which says that Chief Makoni's caves have been dynamited and that Makoni was court-martialed and shot. The chief died bravely. Wagon loads of loot were found in the caves.

AN OPINION ON THE VACCINATION LAW.

London Times Believes it Should
be Compulsory.

DANGERS OF SMALL POX.

Result of Investigation in Different English
Communities—What Might Have Been
Avoided—Total Indifference to Sanitary Re-
quirements—Advice That Should be Taken.

(From the London Times.)

The length of time consumed by the Royal Commission on Vaccination in dealing with questions as to which all the materials necessary for arriving at sound conclusions had for many years been available to all who wished to use them has been little short of a public scandal, and has been indirectly the cause of a smallpox mortality which both could have been, and ought to have been avoided.

Weak-kneed or ignorant boards of guardians have been terrorized by anti-vaccinators, and in many places have permitted the law which they were charged to administer to fall almost completely into abeyance. In one locality in which this state of things has existed, the resulting epidemic has come just in time to furnish the commissioners while engaged in considering their report with a frightful example of what would happen elsewhere if neglect of vaccination were ever to become general.

In the city of Gloucester, in the early part of this year, it was a fact that scarcely any children who had been born there, and who were under the age of ten, had been vaccinated; and, as a consequence, in the three months covered by the last quarterly report of the Registrar-General, the deaths from smallpox in the city were 277 in number and amounted to an annual rate of 27 for every thousand persons living.

A hospital physician of conspicuous ability has been employed by the commission to visit Gloucester from time to time during the continuance of the epidemic, and it is probable that his description of its incidence and its decline will form not only a salient feature of the general report, but also a basis for conclusions of the highest value in the interests of public safety.

We are at present necessarily unable to give the actual decisions of the commissioners on any of the important questions submitted to them, but the rumor that the report will be signed by all of them except Mr. Picton and Dr. Collins may, we think, be taken to be conclusive with regard to its general tendency, and to show that the contentions of the anti-vaccinators will derive no support from it.

We hear also that the two medical members, Sir Guyer Hunter and Mr. Hutchinson, have appended a memorandum advising that not only vaccination, but also revaccination, should be rendered compulsory; while Mr. Bright and Mr. Whitebread object to any form of compulsion, and think that greater facilities should be given for free vaccination, including visits by the vaccinating officer to the homes of the poor, and free medical attendance in case of any injurious effects being attributed to the operation.

It would of course be impossible to criticize any such memoranda as those above mentioned until they are before us in detail, with any practical suggestions or qualifications which these authors may have appended to them; but it would appear certain, at first sight, that revaccination, if strictly enforced, could not fail to extinguish smallpox entirely and to leave it with nothing but a place in history by the side of the jail fever and the black death.

The argument for revaccination is that it is the only means of rendering protection permanent, and that for compulsion is that the "liberty" claimed for the anti-vaccinator is productive of far-reaching disease and death, falling upon persons who have no share in his superstitions, and who yet cannot be preserved from the consequences of them.

Wherever vaccination is not universal, there, either from folly or carelessness, a residuum of susceptible persons will be found, and in such conditions it is hopeless to expect the entire disappearance of the disease. The facilities for free vaccination are already very considerable, and the facilities for obtaining free medical attendance not only by the poor, but by persons who could not properly be so described are already sufficient to exert especially in large towns, a decidedly pauperizing influence upon the community.

It would probably be a matter for much regret if this influence were further extended by act of parliament, more especially as the only ill effects observable after the operation of parents to prevent the operation from being successful, or by inoculation of the scratches with some form of septic dirt.

Law is or, at least may be a great educator, and the present law if enforced would serve to impress upon the minds of careless people that it was their duty to take a certain small amount of trouble for the sake of protecting not only their children, but also their neighbors from a scourge which is no respecter of persons.

KONA'S SANITARIUM.

Honolulu Physician Pays a Visit
and is Favorably Impressed.

Dr. R. P. Myers returned from Hawaii on the steamer W. G. Hall on Tuesday after a very pleasant fortnight's visit at Dr. Lindley's Central Kona Sanitarium. He was very much taken with the health-giving properties of the place, and in a conversation with a reporter of this paper yesterday furnished the following information for the benefit of the public.

The Central Kona Sanitarium is about five miles from Naapouppoo landing in Kealahakua Bay, and stands on a knoll sloping away evenly on all sides, and at an elevation of 1,300 feet above the level of the sea.

"This place, covered with a velvety carpet of grass and scattered about here and there with beautiful trees, is reached by a fairly good country road, which it is hoped will soon be bettered in condition.

"The building is a three-storyed stone structure with a pitch roof and airy rooms throughout.

"The back looks out upon the smooth and placid waters of Kealahakua Bay, while the front faces the mountain, abounding in its beautiful foliage.

"For scenery this place cannot be surpassed anywhere on the Islands. Poetry abounds, and the spirits are lifted above the level of dull depression as soon as the sanitarium is reached.

"This health-giving place is immediately in the coffee belt, and from the front veranda the eye is greeted at all times by the long stretches of plants in a most flourishing condition.

"In front and a little to the north, at an elevation of 1,700 feet, is Dr. Rowat's place. Coffee is planted for miles around, and this seems to be in a flourishing condition.

"The sanitarium is not alone what the name implies. Here the weary traveler can get a night's rest and a fine meal at any time he may happen to pass that way."

While Dr. Myers was at the sanitarium he met Messrs. Bruce Cartwright, J. M. Monsarrat, Wilber Grant, W. A. Wall, T. P. Cummins and Mrs. J. A. Cummins.

WAS IT A ROBBER.

Masked Man Pays a Visit to Bishop
Willis' Home.

Enters the Room Occupied by Mrs. Willis.
Pulled off His Wheel and Then
Runs Away.

Shortly before midnight last night a telephone message from the home of A. T. Atkinson called for police officers to go up into that locality as soon as possible. Lieutenant Edwards and a mounted patrolman were despatched at once.

Arriving there Messrs. E. L. Marshall, McInerney and another man were found awaiting them, but the cause of all the excitement had flown.

It seems that just a little while previous calls for help had been heard issuing from the home of Bishop Willis in Nuuanu and shortly afterwards a man on a bicycle without a light came at a great rate down the narrow street leading to Iolani College. The gentlemen mentioned were just returning home after a game of whist at Mr. Atkinson's and called out to the wheelman to stop, but this he refused to do. He was accordingly toppled off his wheel, but jumped on again. After being pulled off a second time he left his wheel in a hurry and climbing the bridge over Nuuanu stream started on a run as fast as his legs could carry him. Pursuit was out of the question and the would-be captors took possession of the wheel which when examined at the police station was found to be a model "D" Tribune. No 5386.

The police officers proceeded immediately to the home of Bishop Willis and there learned the following story from Mrs. Willis:

"I was lying asleep in bed and a lantern was burning dimly near by. I was awakened by a light touch on my knee and awakening with a start, observed a man standing by my bed masked as a robber. I shrieked and he made a dash out the door, jumped on his wheel that was standing against the fence outside and was off down the lane like a flash."

ROWELL-ADLER.

Marriage of Well Known People at
Home of Bride's Father.

Miss Lizzie Adler and Ward Adams Rowell were married last night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father.

Miss Adler is the eldest daughter of Louis and Fredricka Adler and is well and favorably known in Honolulu on account of her quiet, womanly qualities.

Mr. Ward Adams Rowell is chief engineer at Kahuku plantation, where he has won the friendship and confidence of all who know him. He is also well known in Honolulu.

Hilo Notes. (Tribune)

Harry S. Overend has been appointed and commissioned Deputy Sheriff for the district of Hamakua succeeding J. W. Moanauli, who himself was promoted to be district magistrate.

During the past sugar season the Onomea Sugar Co. manufactured 10,000 tons of sugar, the largest output in the history of the Company. Honokua Sugar Co. made 6000 tons.

A large and fine organ arrived per Santiago for St. Joseph's Church. It comes from Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Williams' new home has been completed and he expects to move in next week. The house is one of the handsomest in the city.

Hospital Trustees.

A special meeting of the trustees of the Queen's Hospital was held yesterday morning, when the proposed amendments to the charter and by laws making them conform to the existing system of government, were adopted. The name of Dr. H. C. Sloggett was placed on the list of visiting physicians of the hospital.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

EDUCATION BOARD RUSHED WITH WORK

Knotty Problems Discussed and
Disposed of Forthwith.

PETITION TO FREE FREITAS.

Appointments of Various Teachers—Report of
Deputy Inspector J. F. Scott on Chinese
Schools—Uniformly Dirty and Closely
Packed—An Attempt to Bribe Useless.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon there were present President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Prof. Alexander, H. E. Townsend and J. F. Scott.

President Cooper read a petition from a number of residents of Kona, asking for the liberation of Manuel Freitas, a little boy who was convicted in that district for stealing a few paltry coffee plants recently. He had been given two years in the reform school, and it was their impression that the penalty was altogether too severe. The boy was very good, had always done well in his classes at school, both in point of his studies and his behavior.

The petitioners represented that coffee in Kona was common property, that Manuel Freitas had tried to raise a little coffee on land of his own working, and that the plants taken were worth at the most but a very few cents.

President Cooper next read what he called "the other side," from Geo. Clark, the magistrate who had given the decision which sent Manuel Freitas to the reform school.

This communication, addressed to Attorney General Smith, stated that the boy, Manuel Freitas, had pleaded guilty to stealing the coffee plants. These were very valuable to the owner and were found in possession of the father. Mr. Clark stated further that he was inclined to believe the father more guilty than the boy, but if the latter was by nature inclined to steal, the sooner he was safely put into such a place as the reform school the better. Again, if the boy had been made a tool of by his father, the sooner he was removed from that influence the better.

A letter from William S. Weight, the manager of the coffee plantation from which the plants were stolen, asked urgently that Manuel Freitas be not liberated from the reform school.

President Cooper favored giving Mr. Needham instructions to watch the boy, and if he be found to be a good boy, to liberate him.

The opinion of the ladies of the Board was that two years was altogether too severe a penalty, taking into consideration the degree of the offense. Two years in the reform school was enough time for any boy to become bad.

The matter was laid aside for future reference.

Inspector General Townsend stated that he had received information to the effect that there were 120 children enrolled in Holoalua school.

The question came up as to the disposition of Messrs. King and Scribner. Mr. King was allowed to remain at Waialeale and Mr. Scribner was appointed principal of Hanapepe school.

A petition from twelve natives at Hanapepe asked for the reinstatement of C. D. Pringle. Nothing was done with this petition.

Deputy Inspector Scott made a report on his examination into the schools in the city in which the Chinese language is taught. He found five, and all were uniformly dirty and closely packed. Mr. Scott described in a graphic manner the schoolmaster in the last of the five schools visited. He had a pipe in one hand and a bowl of tea in the other, and to cap the climax tried to bribe him with rather rough looking cigars. He stated that he had instructed the truant officer to remove to the schools of Mr. Wells and Miss Snow the children who had reached the school age.

The Board accepted the report of the Deputy Inspector.

Mrs. Dumas was appointed assistant in the Training School.

Mrs. Wood recently arrived from Nova Scotia, was appointed principal of the Practice School in the Royal School premises. Mrs. Derby was appointed assistant.

Inspector General Townsend brought up the matter of a school building at Hoonoanoo, and gave it as his opinion that this should be erected on the upper road.

IT SAVES THE CROUPI CHILDREN

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ROBERT CATTON.
ENGINEER.

Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock,
Cast and Wrought Iron Piping,
Coffee and Rice Machinery.

Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN
LANDS TO
Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Have You a Horse?

IF YOU HAVE,

Dress Him Well!

OAK-TANNED : : : HAND-MADE

Harness!

Looks Well, Is Strong,

. and Never Wears Out.

FRED PHILP.

Fine Hand-made Harness a Specialty.
92 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I.
Telephone 111. P. O. Box 183.

A Model Saint

Must be perfection itself. We know that our Model St. Clair wood stoves are perfect. They have every convenience, including spacious oven, and in addition, a commodious hot water tank situated at the back of the stove. A six-hole cooking surface is sufficient to do the cooking of a regiment and these stoves are built that way. They look, and are solid and substantial, are tastefully ornamented and sell for \$50.00. Add a "Saint" to your household. You can stand it. How would you like to buy your wife

A Golden Anvil?

She could use it perhaps to make those golden shoes and slippers of hers which she will wear in the "Sweet Bye and Bye." She can use one of our steel, wood and coal

"GOLDEN ANVIL" RANGES

NOW.

YOUR CHOICE, \$50 and \$65.

Buy a lantern for yourself, you may need it. Our lanterns have a glass fount, and side lift and sell for \$1.00. Diogenes writes us, "I never used a better." He found the honest man he was looking for in our store.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Napa Soda,
The King of
Table Waters,
Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Hollister Drug Co.

Sole Agents for the Islands.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.
Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.

The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured specially for this country.

THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

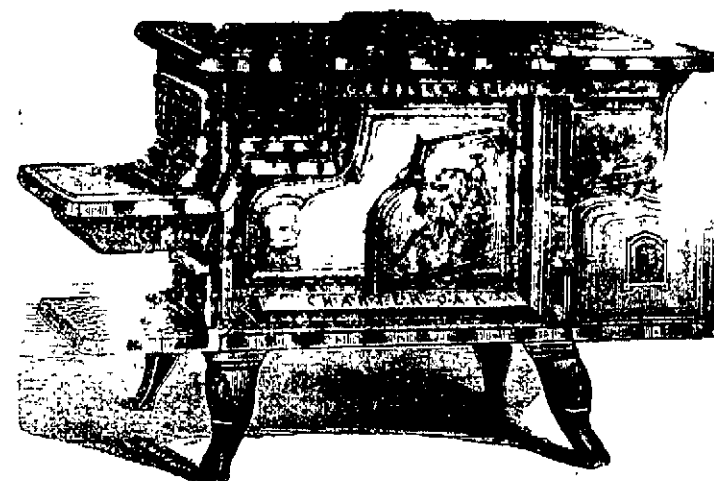
Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Tobacco,

Cigars,

Pipes and

Smokers'

Articles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HOLLISTER & CO.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

JAPANESE SHOW A TURBULENT SPIRIT

Complaints Against H. I. M.
Consul-General.

MR. SHIMAMURA MAKES DENIAL.

Says Trouble is Caused by Japanese Newspaper Editor—Charged With Using Influence to Help Certain Merchants—Duty on Sake—Mass Meeting Will be Held.

There has been trouble brewing for months past between certain merchants in the Japanese colony, and now Consul General Shimamura has been brought into it to an extent that has compelled him to apply to his home government for instructions how to act in the premises.

A reporter for the Advertiser met one of the merchants on Monday and was informed by him that the colony had a grievance against Mr. Shimamura which was being aired in the columns of the Hawaii Shippo. One of the grounds for complaint was the Consul's continued interference in the business affairs of the merchants, and the part he took in breaking up the Japanese Commercial Union, an association organized by the leading store keepers for the purpose of advancing their interests.

Among the leaders of the Union was S. Kimura, a prominent dealer in sake, soy and provisions. Last year, when steamers from the Orient were refused a landing here, the Union met and decided to send a committee to Japan to charter a steamer and have it sail from some port where cholera did not exist. Mr. Kimura and S. Ozaki were the two heaviest contributors to the fund necessary to charter the steamer. Mr. Ozaki was the president of the Union and an active director in its affairs.

Some time after this step was taken a meeting was held and a disagreement arose regarding a trivial matter, and Mr. Kimura withdrew from the association. About three months ago Mr. Ozaki withdrew his support, the other members state, through the influence brought to bear on him by Mr. Shimamura.

With the closing of the Union came discontent, and a few of the leading merchants believed the cause of their difficulties had its foundation in the consulate.

Referring to the disbanding of the Union, a merchant said:

"After Mr. Kimura withdrew from the Commercial Union we found it difficult to control enough of the freight for this port to warrant our chartering a special steamer, and we were anxious to have him back. At a meeting of the Union a committee consisting of Messrs. Ozaki, Furuya, Chiya and Harose was appointed to wait on Consul Shimamura and get his advice as to the best means of insuring harmony in the organization and getting the support of Mr. Kimura.

"The committee waited on the Consul and was informed by him that he would see Kimura and talk the matter over with him.

"The next day Mr. Shimamura sent for Messrs. Ozaki and Chiya and advised them to recommend that the Union be disbanded. These men had an influence with the members, but it took four meetings to get enough votes to enable them to carry their point. We have no positive information, but there are circumstances which lead us to believe that Mr. Kimura used his efforts to influence Mr. Shimamura to this action. The Consul had no interest in the matter, but he seems to have a very warm affection for Mr. Kimura. If he had been just in giving the advice asked he would have sent for the full committee and told them all whatever he had to suggest.

"We have information, too, that Mr. Shimamura has used his official position to further the interests of a certain merchant whose business is not of a large volume, and to influence foreign dealers in the amount of credit, if any, they would give other merchants who are not his special favorites. We have it from a merchant in Japan that the Consul General in one instance furnished a merchant here with a letter to the effect that his sales amounted to \$20,000 per month. This letter the merchant sent to a Tokio capitalist and secured credit to the extent of 20,000 yen. This information we received from a perfectly reliable source, but we do not care to disclose the names of the parties. Our grievance is against the Consul General, not against rivals in business.

"We believe, too, that we have cause for complaint against him for the influence he shows to our welfare as citizens of the Government he represents. We believe that if he had shown the proper interest the increased duty on sake would not have been fixed by the last Legislature. As it was, he did not concern himself in the least, and half the Japanese merchants will suffer in consequence. We believe it is the duty of a representative of any government to look after the interest of his people in a foreign land.

"Another complaint we have to make is that the funds for the relief of indigent Japanese laborers brought here under the convention between Japan and Hawaii has not been managed according to the terms suggested by Minister Irwin in his letter to Taro Ando, formerly Consul to this port. Here is the letter and a copy of the regulations governing the distribution of the fund:

Hon. Taro Ando, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul General:

My Dear Sir—Referring to our numerous conversations on the subject, I have now the honor to inform you that I have deposited with the bank of Messrs. Bishop & Co. the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800),

gold, which I request you to keep in trust for the benefit of all Japanese who have come to Hawaii, or who may come hereafter, under the system of immigration inaugurated by the two governments of Japan and Hawaii. In January, 1885

I request that this shall be used to assist the sick and those who may be temporarily or permanently incapacitated from labor, by accident or sickness, and also to provide return passages to Japan for all who may produce a certificate from a Japanese physician in the service of the Hawaiian Government that he or she is incapacitated permanently or for an extended period, by sickness or other cause, for active work. If they desire to return to Japan; and also in case of the death of the male head of a family, to provide return passage to Japan, should his widow and children desire to return.

In the event of your departure at any time from Honolulu, I leave you to name your successor in this trust, who I have no doubt will be then the president of your Mutual Aid Association.

And I hope it will be agreeable to said society to practically amalgamate this fund with their own, in their regular report.

Of course the disposal of this fund is naturally left largely to your discretion.



CONSUL GENERAL SHIMAMURA.

and judgment, always bearing in mind that it is to assist your countrymen.

If you use some portion of it to aid in burying the dead, or providing proper headstones and burial grounds, this will be perfectly in accord with my wishes.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. W. IRWIN.

REGULATION OF JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

1. This fund to be used for the purpose of aiding Japanese people in Hawaiian Islands, incapacitated from support by sickness or accident.

2. Committee more than ten in number to be appointed among Japanese residents to exercise faithful management over this fund, the Consul General being its chairman.

3. This fund to be kept in the hands of the chairman.

4. A charity hospital to be made in Honolulu, and all matters regarding medical attendance and relief to be practiced in that hospital.

N. B.—This was avoided upon the committee's consultation, and decided a charity hospital be made in every district.

5. Charity home to be built at convenient place in every district, or financial assistance to be given to any other hospital if the state of the fund admit to do so.

6. In the above or other cases, the drawing from this fund would be determined upon the committee's consultation.

7. Those who received medical relief in the said hospital to be bound to make indemnification for expenses if so recovered as to be capable of labor and work.

8. For contract laborers receiving medical relief in the said hospital their employers to be bound to make indemnification for expense.

Clear statement to be made about the appropriation of this fund per annum, and each committee ought to sign it.

"You will notice that the regulation provides for a committee of more than ten Japanese residents. The committee now consists of three members instead of ten, and those three have exclusive control over upwards of thirty thousand dollars. We believe that the interests of the colony would be better served if the committee was increased and the regulations more faithfully carried out.

"No, we have not filed complaints with our Government, but it is our intention to do so at an early date, after holding a mass meeting and getting the views of all the members of the colony."

After hearing the charge against the Consul, a representative of the Advertiser called on Mr. Shimamura at the Consulate and was very pleasantly received by that gentleman. When told of the statements made the Consul pointed to a package of Hawaii Shippo's and said:

"You have heard of the attacks made upon me by this paper. They have not been upon my official, but my private character and are of an exceedingly libelous nature. The proprietor of the paper, Shimamezu, is a young man who was an advisor of some kind for the Commercial Union. Some time ago he went to Japan in the interests of the Union. While there, I am told, he formed a merchant's club to work in conjunction with the Union here. But during his absence trouble arose and Mr. Kimura withdrew. He was a valuable member and one whose merchandise runs up into the hundreds of tons by nearly every steamer. The Union could not afford to lose him and a committee waited on me for advice. I told them I thought the best thing for them to do was to shake hands with Mr. Kimura and try and bring harmony into the organization. One of the committee-men volunteered the information that if Kimura would not return to the Union it could not continue to exist and he asked me if I believed it best to disband them. My advice to them was to take a vote of the members of the Union and abide by their decision.

A short time afterwards the Union went out of existence. When Mr. Shimamezu returned and saw how af-

fairs stood he jumped to the conclusion, from what I can learn, that I was responsible for it and commenced his attacks upon me. He seems to feel that his mission here is to attack the consul for when Mr. Fugli was here he directed his spleen toward him.

As to the charge that I have directly or indirectly used my official position to benefit or injure any Japanese merchant here I can only say it is absolutely false. No one has ever been to me for a certificate as to the amount of his sales. I could not furnish it if I was asked. Nor have I ever had an inquiry from Japan relative to the financial standing of any of the Japanese. Once a year my government sends out a blank with spaces for the number of merchants in various lines of business. These blanks are sent wherever the government is represented and the returns are used in the statistical department of the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce.

Regarding the fund for poor Japanese which now amounts to about \$20,000, I may say that it is controlled by a committee of three, of which I am ex-officio member and chairman. Any disbursement from the fund is made under the direction of the committee, no one member having control. The fund is deposited among four banking institutions, Spreckels & Co., Bishop & Co., Yokohama Specie Bank and the Postal Savings Bank. The books are open for inspection by any one who is interested and they may see how, when and where the fund is being used.

They say I have been negligent of my people's interest. I must deny this as well as the other charges. As the Japanese merchants have no organized club I have no opportunity to meet them as a body, and I do not believe I am expected to go from shop to shop and inquire as to the state of their respective healths. I am always glad to meet them here, collectively and individually whenever they are pleased to come, and to advise them on any matter of which I can be of service.

I do not consider that I have been fairly treated by the editor of the Shippo, but I have not felt at liberty to ask redress from the government here as the charges thus far have been of a personal nature. I have, however, communicated with my government for instructions and will do nothing until I hear from it.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Bids Received for Drugs and Beef Cattle.

Dr. McWayne Accepts Appointment—Reports on Health Certificates—One Application for License.

The Board of Health met promptly at 3 p. m. and transacted business before it in less than one hour. There were present W. O. Smith, president; Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Lansing and Kelliop.

The only bid for supplying the board with drugs was received from the Hollister Drug Co. It was referred to a medical member for investigation and report.

The bids for supplying the leper settlement with beef cattle were as follows: Trustees of Parker Estate, 5½ cents; Haleakala Ranch Co., 7 cents; W. H. Cornwell, 6 cents; J. A. Maguire, 5 cents. The tenders called for dressed beef, each carcass to weigh not less than 450 pounds, the contract was awarded to J. A. Maguire.

Dr. Monsarrat reported the inspection of 153 bullock, and Mr. Kelliop reported inspection of 40,176 fish.

The usual letters and reports of Superintendent Myers of the Leper Settlement were read and referred.

Dr. McWayne acknowledged the receipt of his commission as government physician at South Kona. Reports from Drs. McGittigan and Goodhue relative to the examination of school children and the issuance of proper health certificates were read.

Application from Dr. Lucy M. Ingersoll, to practice medicine in Honolulu, was read and referred to the board of examiners.

A bill from the trustees of the Queen's Hospital for treatment of proptosis was received and considered. After a discussion by the board the secretary was requested to reply to it and say that in view of the fact that the Legislature had appropriated the sum of \$20,000 contingent upon the free treatment of government patients, the items subsequent to June 30 last would not be allowed.

A letter from Miss Juliette Smith regarding the free examination of pupils in the Kaula Industrial School was read. It was the sense of the board that where pupils were well enough they could present themselves to the nearest physician and be examined free, but where the physician had to go to the home of the child a fee would have to be paid. Adjourned.

Increased Business.

In consequence of the steadily increasing volume of business between Japan and Hong Kong, the Yokohama Specie Bank, who have hitherto been doing their business for that locality through their correspondent, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, have on the 1st inst. opened their own branch there. Mr. N. Nabekura, late of San Francisco agency, is manager for the new branch.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,



Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

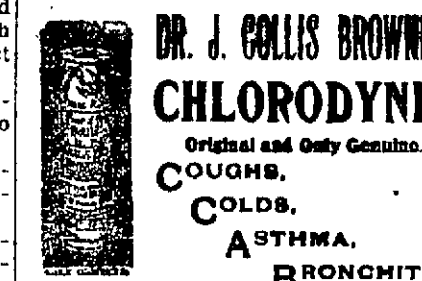
G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1½, 2s. 6d and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

All the figures relating to the Manitoba census which was taken recently, have been received, the population of the province has now reached 193,425. This is an increase of 84,785 population in ten years. The increase for the first five years, from 1886 to 1891, was 43,896, and for the second five years, from 1891 to 1896, was 40,889. The increase in ten years was 78.04 per cent. The census was taken so far as to ascertain the proper subsidy due to the province. At 80 cents per head, the increase in subsidy to the province on 10,919 population which was the increase in the last five years will be about \$32,735.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

New Goods

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, ½ in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,

Cor. King and Fort Sta.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvases always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

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STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF

Durability, Evenness of

Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Edna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ s d

Subscribed 2,750,000 687,500 0 0

2 Paid up Capital 2,601,016 2 9

3 Life and Annuity Funds 9,144,614 19 5

£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

Rev Dr Cuyler says that one reason why Christians should not attend the theatre is because the stage constantly unsexes woman by presenting her before public gaze in masculine attire. Taking this for a text bicycles and golf will be the next thing attacked.

The public will be glad to learn that notwithstanding the pugnacious opposition of the Tramways Company to changing the grade of its tracks on Nuuanu avenue, the street improvement will be carried forward by the Government as rapidly as possible. If the tracks were covered up the community would not lose much.

An Oriental exchange says the Standard Oil Trust has at last a competitor worthy of its mettle. Great oil fields have been discovered in Sumatra, the quality is excellent and as the oil can be shipped very easily, it can be sold at a remarkably low rate. The market for this product at present is Japan to which country the Standard Oil Trust supplied 30,000 gallons last year.

Should the China, Coptic or Doric, continue clipping trans-Pacific records as they have been doing the past six months, it will not be long before the ocean greyhounds of the Pacific will begin to attract prominent attention. As competition increases records for quick passage will become no small factor in the bid for trade. What the people generally want most however is a \$50 six-day trip from Honolulu to San Francisco.

In dabbling with Turkish affairs the Powers have satisfied themselves with giving the Sultan "a warning." This of course may prove effectual, but there is still the tinge of fear of one another on which the misrule of the empire has relied so long. There is also a report that the Sultan is in danger of being deposed, but this won't happen while the Czar and Emperor William are hobnobbing together and trying their best to exchange friendly expressions.

In the differences between the Japanese colony and their Consul-General, the former seem to have made a great many suppositions and for some unaccountable reason placed the blame for all their troubles upon the shoulders of the diplomatic representative. Mr. Shimamura has long been a trusted and able member of the Japanese diplomatic corps, and there is every reason to believe that the Japanese merchants must look elsewhere to find the real source of their troubles.

Since Explorer Nansen's ship, the Fram, returned unharmed as he predicted, this last Arctic explorer has been credited at least with knowing what he is talking about, which is more than many another has gained. The chief result of his expedition, aside from reaching the highest latitude ever recorded, is the demonstration of the great depth of the Arctic ocean. The Atlantic experts are inclined to believe that all the extensive land areas have been discovered, and that the polar region is covered with great deep-sea ice floes.

Now that a new bicycle club has started, the members ought to bar out all would-be racers and "monkey-backed riders in general. Some of our local youthful cycling spirits couldn't look worse astride the 'cow with the crumpled horn' than they do bent over to reach handle bars which are apparently as near the ground as possible. If the club wants a good name, we would suggest the Anti-Monkey-backs, and let one of its working principles be to wood out the extremely fresh young men who think the ownership of a bicycle means exclusive right to the street and both sidewalks.

Hilo is keeping up its reputation for lack of co-operation and the general disposition of its people to agree to disagree. The change in the management of the last newspaper venture indicates that all is not yet peace within the camp of those who feel they were not represented in the first paper started on the 'big island. We know little or nothing of the cause or of what brought about this change, and don't care to know, but it is a sad thing the ups and downs of the two editions. It is interesting to see what would happen if Hilo had a municipal government.

After being given a cozy corner by every national head-hunter, H. H. Chang got a very cold shower when he was ordered to leave his appointed place from which he made his way direct

homeward. The residents of Victoria had already seen too much of the every day Chinese and the greatest Chinese statesman in the world couldn't break the shell of hearty dislike which encloses their business hearts. Li, however, took matters coolly as he found them thinking very likely that hatred of Chinese was a national peculiarity brought on by railroads, electricity and the other wonderful things about which he has made such careful enquiries. But why should Li care? He had had a good time and after braving all the reporters and cartoonists of the world had returned bearing his coffin, yet unfilled, behind him.

ENGAGEMENT RING LAWS

The law of the engagement ring is a momentous question which has been brought up for decision in one of the courts of New York. A young gentleman sued his once dearly beloved to recover a ring, valued at \$150, which he gave her as a pledge of his affection. It appears that times changed and minds changed, and with the death of his affection the young man believes that he is entitled to the ring that is now being flashed in some other fellow's jealous eye.

In this claim the young man undoubtedly has the backing of the laws of etiquette, which demand that when young people find their heart's desire has changed, they must return each to the other all presents except such perishable goods as candy, peanuts, flowers, kisses and theater tickets. There is nothing written even in the Home Journal's "Side Talks With Girls" about a return of an equivalent money value for these.

On the other hand, the young lady maintains that the \$150 diamond was nothing but a fair return for the equivalent of affection and the exclusive privilege of her society from the time the ring was received till the estrangement. Then again, since the engagement is off, she finds the noble father assisting her with the statement that her love affair was somewhat expensive. There were coal bills, gas bills, bills for upholstering furniture, new bonnets and dresses, besides a loss of time that might have been devoted to family sewing and housework. For all this she urges that a ring is but very small return.

The wit and wisdom bound up in this law suit would puzzle even the Hawaiian lawyers who argue cases in which the bone of contention is represented by a three-dollar horse blanket or a carriage robe. The law of the engagement ring might be a serious affair to jewelers, since if the young men thought they were not going to get their jewels back again in case of accident, they would be inclined to adopt the custom of tying a string around their lady love's finger. The New York jury that renders the verdict in the case ought to include in its list women members who are anxious to shine as saviours of their sex from the heartless tyranny of man.

CONVICTS AND HUMANITY.

A writer in the Arena gives a short treatise on "man's inhumanity to man" as shown in the treatment of the families of the convicts in the jails and prisons. He says that in the majority of cases the convict is the sole support and sole protector of a wife and possibly three or four children. While he is thrust into prison for his misdemeanor the wife and children who are entirely innocent are left to make their way as best they can, and possibly suffer more from their struggle to make their way than the man in prison does. "They are not only humiliated because of the odium which attaches in such cases, and because they are shunned by former friends, but they are deprived of actual and necessary support they have been accustomed to receive from their protector, and besides they are burdened with debt incurred for the purpose of defending the loved one."

For these reasons J. Kellogg urges that when the convict is put to hard labor the state pay him for his services, which compensation shall be paid to his family. In case he has no one dependent on him the money should be put by and paid him when he secures his release, so that he may have some capital with which to start anew.

These theories have a beautiful sound, but one who knows the character of the average convict knows that in nine cases out of ten his family are not in a worse condition after his conviction than they were before, and if the man has committed a wrong against the laws of the state the people owe him, nothing. What labor the convict can perform should be credited to the state and not to the individual sufferer. Philanthropy on the part of the state toward its criminals or the families of its criminals usually turns on its head, and a practical form of reformation, which would be the way the

must travel when they enter the list of criminals, and thought for their wives and children and good name should have been the first consideration in their minds when the first wrong step was taken. If they could not appreciate the liberties they had, certainly nothing is gained by would-be philanthropists gathering about and regarding the criminal as some angelic creature suddenly wronged, immediately he dons the prison garb.

SILVER FORCES LOSING.

Notwithstanding the fusion and confusion of the American parties, the McKinley sun seems to be rising over the United States and casting in the shade the silver glow which Bryan for a time kept bright and omnious to a degree. The two State elections held the early part of September offer good proof of this as well as the power of the Republican machine. The majority in Maine recalls the campaign when "Maine went, h-I bent, for Governor Kent" was the slogan of the Republicans all through the Eastern States. The elections in Vermont and Maine demonstrate that the Eastern Democracy is divided beyond all hope of recovery, and although the political leaders may affect fusion with the Populists the people will not fall into line.

The Arkansas election gives no great cause for hilarity among the Democrats. The first returns gave the majority as close upon 60,000, but the official returns have been gradually cutting this first estimate down until the last report made the Democratic majority something like 38,000, which is an increase of about 10,000 over 1892. This compared with the Republican gains in the East makes a rather unfavorable showing for the silver party. Another noticeable feature is the excuses of "local issues" and "local disaffections" which are the usual arguments of the losing party in the State elections of the Presidential year.

Since the New York Democratic convention which indorsed the Chicago platform, and at which such Democrats as Hill, Sheehan and others of their stripe failed to appear, the Bryan forces have conceded that the candidate's trip through the Empire State didn't amount to much after all. Consequently he has laid his course through the Southern sections which heretofore have been Democratic without the question of a doubt. This sudden change in the program indicates that Bryan is beginning to feel the sound money pressure in the South and is hastening to meet the disaffection started by the Palmer-Buckner wing of the much divided Democracy. This is an indication of weakness which the State returns magnified beyond the expectations of Chairman Jones. President Cleveland has practically indorsed the Palmer ticket, and while Cleveland's indorsement doesn't count for much at this stage of the game, his political power is by no means completely paralyzed.

Taken all in all, the second and third weeks of September were marked by disastrous indications for the silver forces. They have found that the East is more solidified on the question of sound money than any one had an idea of, they have found that the leading New York machine Democrats will not render assistance; they have found that the red light of oratory which captured a convention is poor material to depend on for lighting a successful campaign.

FOREIGN OPINIONS ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

Since the Chicago convention launched Wm J Bryan and an Altgeld platform upon the people of the United States, nothing has been more interesting and oftentimes amusing than the comments the European press has made upon the probabilities of civil strife as an eventual result of a campaign in which class prejudice is called into play.

Prof Goldwin Smith, the Canadian annexationist, says he never saw the Great Republic in such serious danger as it is today, and further says if Western violence gets possession of the Government of the United States it will not be far from war. In fact nearly all the English writers are inclined to look upon the present campaign as the forerunners of civil strife second only if not greater than the struggle of the states. Americans can of course look upon this as foreign criticism which must be taken from where it comes. While the situation in the United States is undoubtedly a serious one the love for the Union has by no means reached such a lowebb that any formidable forces can be raised to threaten the stability of the nation by armed conflict. That question has been settled and although men may struggle with the ballot and follow wild cat schemes for aiding national finance the time has gone by when revolution except by the ballot need

be seriously feared. The ruling power is not yet in the hands of imported anarchists and it will not be during the present generation. The London Spectator took occasion recently to state that a silver victory in November will prove the dishonesty of a democracy. This remark has called forth a storm from even the sound money papers of the United States who accept the honesty and loyalty of their opponents if not crediting them with good sense. The Springfield Republican says:

Who is it that has made the United States the most conservative country in all the world as respects property rights, if not the masses who have shaped its course at the polls? We think it would be difficult to put a finger on a single event in the history of the United States which proves the desires of the masses to effect a redistribution of property or an uncontrollable craving for what does not belong to them—which, if it did exist, could be acted upon at any time. Democracy's faults are intellectual and not moral, and in this democracy is as a rule not more at fault at any time on any particular matter than a good part of that class which affects a monopoly of sound judgment and adequate knowledge. Morally the people is a mass are sound. And when Andrew D. White and others like him proclaim their distrust in the people, and affirm an absence in them of moral vision, they practically deny the existence of a moral sense in men; and this, as we see it, is equivalent to a denial of faith in God and a moral government of the world. That is what the Tory sentiment of the world, whether voiced by the organs of hereditary institutions in Europe or by such men as Mr. White in America finally comes to.

One enthusiastic paper goes so far as to predict the following for the American Union:

"Let us no longer lose any sleep over the threats of the United States. They are themselves on the verge of disruption. Within twenty years we may see the octopus split up into two or even three republics, and then there will be so much fighting between themselves that they will have no desire to twist the lion's tail or infuriate the Canadian beaver."

To this the New York Herald replies: "Isn't that delicious? So we are going all to pieces, are we? There will not be a rag nor a tag nor a bobtail left of us in twenty years. How awful! However, our demise will send a thrill of satisfaction through the editor of this Canadian paper, and that perhaps is worth dying for. When we are broken all to smithereens we shall not be able to twist the British lion's tail any more, not a twist; and that, quoth he, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But how will the poor lion feel? His tail has been twisted by us so often that he will sort of miss the pastime. Dear old America! It is really too bad. But then, possibly this Canadian editor is as untrustworthy as a politician. Who knows?"

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 3 1/4. No change.

The sale of Dr. N. Russell's book, "How to Live on the Hawaiian Islands" is simply phenomenal.

It is whispered about that new appraiser for the Custom House will arrive from the Coast shortly.

Model Saints and Golden Anvils is the subject today of the Hawaiian Hardware Co's ad. Look it up.

J. T. Stacker, city editor of this paper, has not been offered a position on the Hilo Herald and will not take charge of that paper.

Major A. W. Hawes, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, is spending a few days in Hilo, the guest of C. C. Kennedy. He will return to Honolulu tomorrow by the Kinau.

Company A. N. G. H. will go into camp at Makee Island on Saturday, remaining over until Monday morning. They will have the benefit of the band concert on Sunday afternoon.

It is understood that Deputy Marshal Hitchcock will go to Kaula as Sheriff of that island. His successor is rumored will be a lawyer. The appointment will probably be made public today.

The P. M. S. S. China sailed for San Francisco at 10:20 o'clock sharp last night, the time she was booked to leave. There was that usual promptness for which Captain Seabury is characteristic.

Owing to differences in politics C. S. Bradford has resigned his position as editor and manager of the Hawaii Herald. He will return to Honolulu in a few weeks. C. J. Campbell succeeds Mr Bradford as editor and manager.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. Waverley Block, are opening up new goods daily at their establishment. A complete assortment of samples will be forwarded to any address on the islands upon application.

The Planters Monthly for September issued today contains much valuable matter for persons interested in products of the soil in the Hawaiian Islands. Henry M. Whitney the editor, is most careful to embody matters of interest alike to the coffee as well as sugar industries on the islands.

C. M. HEINTZ IN TOWN.

One of California's Leading Agricultural Newspaper Proprietors.

Prominent Advocate of Irrigation in Arid Lands of United States—Vacation and Study in Hawaii.

C. M. Heintz, one of the prominent agriculturists of California, arrived on the Alameda Thursday for a few weeks' tour of the Islands. Mr. Heintz, who is usually in the thick of the political battle, is taking a day off in the present campaign in his State, and while the fight is on is going to try and find out something about the work of the insects Prof. Koebele has introduced here, and in a casual way he will also look into the system of irrigation used on



C. M. HEINTZ, PROPRIETOR RURAL CALIFORNIAN.

the various plantations. He will be one of the prominent figures in the National Irrigation Congress to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., next December.

A Chicago magazine devoted to the irrigation interests of the United States speaks as follows of Mr. Heintz:

"No name in the annals of agricultural journalism is wider known or more respected than that of C. M. Heintz, the proprietor of the Rural Californian and secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Fifth Irrigation Congress. Not only does this apply to the field which is so ably filled by his paper, but is true throughout the arid regions generally. Being in touch with the irrigation problem in its practical application to horticulture by reason of his residence in Southern California, where it has reached its highest perfection, he has ever been a warm champion for irrigation development and the reclamation of the arid West. Commencing with the second Congress, held in Los Angeles, he has been a delegate to every meeting of that body. To the Denver Congress he was chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to represent California, by a Republican Governor, and to the Albuquerque Congress he was again sent as a delegate-at-large by a Democratic Governor—a fact certainly testifying to his great popularity in Southern California. At the Albuquerque Congress he was again chosen secretary of the National Executive Committee, by a majority that must have been gratifying to himself as well as to his friends, the vote being 87 to 32."

"In personal bearing the secretary of the National Executive Committee is one of those magnetic men who make friends wherever they go, and by their broad sympathies, backed by enthusiasm and push, succeed where others fail. Under his guiding hand the Fifth National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix promises much for the cause of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid West, and will undoubtedly be the most successful in the history of the movement. Besides his extensive personal correspondence bearing on the subject, Mr. Heintz will champion the coming Congress in the columns of the Rural Californian, whose influence is pronounced throughout the Pacific States and Territories."

Mr Heintz is stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel. After seeing what there is to be seen on Oahu he will go to Hawaii and possibly to Maui.

New Inter Island Steamer.

In a letter received from Captain Godfrey by the Alameda yesterday intelligence was received that the new Inter-Island steamer was on the dry dock at San Francisco, that she had had her propeller and tail shaft put in, that the machinery was being put in and that she would be ready to sail for this port by the last of October.

No More Bonds.

It is now definitely settled that the Custom House guards will no longer be required to put up the \$1000 bond required of them not long ago. It is also definitely settled that the guards in the future will be natives, it being thought that harmony will be best promoted by such a course. Yesterday two new men were put on the force of guards, these being Messrs Clarke and Watson.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOT FOR STUMPING.

Mr. McKinley Will Not Meet Bryan in Joint Debate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—"Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump. The Democrats undoubtedly would like very much to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes, as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. Mr. McKinley will continue to conduct himself as a man who appreciates the dignity and importance of the position he seeks. He will not lend himself to any catch-penny scheme for the sake of satisfying the curious or making himself talked about. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say that Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

So said Mark Hanna today. The declaration was in reply to a question as to what he would do with the monster petition now in circulation among the workmen of Chicago, asking McKinley and Bryan to engage in a joint debate of the money question for their benefit in the Coliseum. It is evident that Hanna understands that McKinley would be no match for Bryan in debate.

Battleship Texas A-shore.

NEWPORT (R. I.), September 16.—The battleship Texas, which left the North Atlantic squadron this afternoon for the purpose of getting a supply of torpedoes here, struck a rock while coming into the harbor at 5:50 o'clock and is hard and fast. She rests on the rock amidstships and resisted all attempts made by the tug Aquidneck to dislodge her. The position of the vessel is a dangerous one, and, should a storm set in, it would go hard with her. The place where the vessel struck is almost directly opposite the torpedo station.

ONLY LITTLE AT A TIME.

There are sound objections to one's knowing too much of his own body. I am going to tell you what they are; not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little; and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention.

Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word *hypochondria* (often abbreviated to "hypo"), the word meaning under the cartilages.

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and was constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hardest to bear."

"I had lost my natural appetite and ate to support life; but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fullness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever."

"In March, 1892, I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver, and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it a few days I felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile; and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have recommended it to all my friends as the best known cure for ailments like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) John Gent, 59 Coventry road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21, 1895."

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly, and from time to time I had attacks of gravel, and cold, clammy, weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began, I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June, 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it never fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, 6 New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st 1895."

The stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through torpidity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest signs of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.

GOLD BUG DEMOCRAT JUBILEE MEETING.

Palmer and Buckner Officially
Notified of Nomination.

MAINE ROLLS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Large Plurality for Republican Candidates.
Democrats Carry Arkansas on State Election
Greatest Victory in History of State.
Democratic Gains in Nearly Every District.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—Thousands

of National Democrats did honor to the nominees of their party for President and Vice-President at the Auditorium tonight. The occasion was the formal notification to the candidates of the action of the Indianapolis Convention. Senator Caffery, from the Far South, in words of warmest personal friendliness, made the speech notifying John M. Palmer, the hoary-headed Federal General, who tomorrow turns his three-score and nineteen years. Sectionalism was again disregarded when the eloquent New Yorker, Colonel John R. Fellows, tendered to General S. B. Buckner, a gallant ex-Confederate, the honor of second place on the National ticket. The speeches of these four gentlemen, together with the messages of hearty sympathy from the leaders of the movement who were unable to attend the notification ceremonies, furnished the inspiration for repeated outbursts of enthusiasm.

National Committeeman Zack Phelps of Louisville called the meeting to order in a few well-chosen words, beginning with the statement that for the first time in four years the Democratic party was to hold a notification meeting. The audience arose and sang "America," after which Mr. Phelps introduced W. D. Bynum, chairman of the National Committee, as the presiding officer. Mr. Bynum stated the purpose of the meeting, concluding with the reading of a number of telegrams, notably one from President Cleveland. This was eagerly waited for by the crowd. It had been the talk of the street and the hotels all day. Its reading created the greatest enthusiasm of the evening. The telegram was as follows:

BUZZARD'S BAY (Mass.), Sept. 12.—To W. D. Bynum: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a Democrat, devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered, and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft, as of old, in faithful hands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Almost as much enthusiasm was aroused by the following telegram from Secretary Carlisle:

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Sept. 12.—To W. D. Bynum: Your telegram inviting me to attend the meeting at Louisville today has been forwarded to me at this place and I greatly regret my inability to accept. The conservative and patriotic declaration of the Indianapolis convention on the public questions involved in the pending contest and the high character of its nominees cannot fail to arouse the real Democratic sentiment of the country and command the hearty support of all who sincerely believe in the preservation of the public honor, the public peace and the stability and value of the currency used by our people. I am proud to take my stand with the old-fashioned Democrats who have refused to abandon their honest convictions in order to form unnatural alliances with political and social organizations whose purposes are dangerous to the country and wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our party, and I pledge to you and your associates such support and assistance as I can properly give during the campaign.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.
MAINE'S BIG VOTE.

REPUBLICAN PLURALITY IN CLOSE NEIGH

borhood of 50,000.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—Corrected returns from country districts indicate that the Republican plurality will be in the neighborhood of 50,000. The latest figures, based on careful estimates of votes by counties, with 100 towns missing, give Powers 46,387 plurality over Frank. Returns from small towns and plantations in distant parts of the State are as usual coming in very slowly, and it is not probable that all of them will be heard from before tomorrow. In every county in the State the Republican ticket was successful, and almost every town showed a Republican gain. The Democratic vote is about 40 per cent less than in 1892. About 20 per cent of this has gone to the Republican ticket, and the stay-at-homes are responsible for the other half.

The vote of the Populists and the Prohibitionists throughout the State shows a loss from 1892 of about 26 per cent. Considering the vote of the missing towns two years ago, the total vote is estimated at 124,000 in round numbers.

In the First Congressional District Reed's plurality is 10,566. Dingley has about 11,000 plurality in the Second District, and Mullen nearly 12,000 in the Third. There are more missing towns in the Fourth District than in any other, but from figures at hand it is estimated that Bouliette's plurality will be almost 15,000.

In the Representative Districts heard from the election of but five Democrats in the House is indicated, and in one of these districts there is doubt. All of the thirty-one Senators are Republican.

The Republican vote has exceeded anything ever before known in Maine, the nearest approach to it was the 79,101 received by Governor Burleigh in 1888.

FIGURES FROM ARKANSAS

Increasing the Majority of Democratic Candidates.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—The Democracy of Arkansas yesterday won the greatest victory in the history of the State. Never before was such an overwhelming majority given any gubernatorial candidate as that which was yesterday given General Dan W. Jones, and never was such a large vote polled in the State. Conservative estimates based on partial returns received now place the total vote at 165,000 and give Jones a clear majority over all opponents combined of from 60,000 to 65,000. The figures are coming in slowly, and many enthusiastic Democrats claim that when the back counties are heard from Jones' majority will run above 70,000. Many counties in Arkansas have no telegraph, and it will be several days before the returns are all in.

Nearly all the counties and precincts so far heard from show large Democratic gains over the vote of two years ago. Local option contests served to bring out a heavy vote in many districts.

No disturbances of any kind have been reported and few arrests were made. The Republicans and Populists are making no claims tonight, but are awaiting official returns. Local tickets are in doubt in a few counties, but in most cases the only question is as to the size of the Democratic majority.

It is generally conceded that Rammel (Rep.) will have about 40,000 votes, Files (Pop.) 15,000, and Miller (Pro.) 2,000 for Governor. This would leave Jones with over 120,000, or nearly 64,000 majority over all.

Two years ago, when Governor Clarke was elected, 126,000 votes were polled.

Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee today telegraphed congratulations to the local chairman, saying the result "fairly indicates what is to be expected in the South and West in the November elections." Congratulatory telegrams also came from many States in the East.

SENATOR CARTER'S POSITION.

Montana Republicans Urged to Support the National Ticket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Senator Carter, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee, was among the callers at Republican headquarters today. He has written a letter which will be read before the Montana convention tomorrow, in which he urges the convention to endorse the St. Louis platform, and states that only the Republican party can restore prosperity to the country. The letter is to be used as a campaign document.

PLURALITY DECREASES WITH AGE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 15.—Returns from seventy-three out of the seventy-five counties of the State give Jones (Dem.) for Governor 86,590; Rammel (Rep.) 34,139; Files (Pop.) 13,325; Miller (Pro.) 671. Jones' plurality, 52,353; Jones' majority, 38,255.

EX-SENATOR DEAD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Henry B. Payne, ex-United States Senator, died at 9 o'clock this morning. Death was due to paralysis, with which he was stricken a few days ago. His son, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of New York, and his daughter, Mrs. Charles M. Bingham, the only survivors of his family, were at his bedside when he passed away. The ex-Senator was 86 years of age, and had until recently taken an active part in the management of his extensive business affairs. He leaves a vast estate, worth many millions of dollars.

RAILROAD WRECK.

EUREKA (Cal.), Sept. 13.—The worst railroad accident on record here occurred on the Arcata and Mad River railroad about 5 o'clock this evening, resulting in three people being killed and ten or twelve seriously injured, several of them fatally. By the collapse of a bridge over Mad river an entire train was thrown into the bed of the stream, falling nearly forty feet. The cars were crushed and many passengers were imprisoned in the wreck.

CLARA BARTON RETURNS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Among the passengers who arrived this morning from Liverpool was Miss Clara Barton, representative of the Red Cross Society, who has returned from the scene of the Armenian troubles. She is well and is intensely enthusiastic about her labors.

UNION GENERAL DEAD.

QUINCY (Ill.), Sept. 12.—Major-General James D. Morgan, division commander under General Sherman in the War of the Rebellion and a veteran of the Mexican War, is dead, aged 86 years. He was president of the Army of the Cumberland and treasurer of the Soldier's Home.

HARVARD PROFESSOR DEAD.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Francis J. Child of Harvard University died today, aged 71 years. Since the death of Professor Josiah Dwight Whitney, the geologist, his name headed the list of instructors in order of their services.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail. G. D. Sharp, For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WINTHROP THE BOLD JUSTLY CONVICTED.

James Campbell's Abductor
Awaits His Sentence.

JURY OUT ONLY FIVE MINUTES

Scenes in the Court—Trying to Break Down the Evidence—Prisoner Heard the Verdict Like a Stoic—His Wife and Family Affected—Witnesses Threatened to Be Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Oliver

Winthrop stands convicted of robbery of James Campbell, the rich Hawaiian planter.

The jury was out a scant five minutes before returning a verdict of "guilty as charged." At the request of the defendant's attorney the jury was polled and each man responded that that was his verdict. Notice of a motion for a new trial was made. Monday morning next was set for pronouncing sentence.

The jury received the thanks of the Court for its attentive service. It was discharged and the trial involving a most remarkable criminal undertaking was at an end.

There was no scene, no demonstration. The defendant betrayed the effect on him only by a tense drawing of the muscles of the face and an increased pallor of the countenance. He had feared the verdict and was prepared for it. Not a word or a sound escaped him. He sat stolidly in his chair.

Mrs. Winthrop, who had sat beside him all morning, was led by Attorney Quitzow into the Judge's chamber before the jury returned with its verdict. She must have felt, however, from the brief time the jurors were out and from their serious faces as they filed past her from the juryroom that their was no hope of an acquittal.

It was her husband who first told her the crushing truth. He was taken into the Judge's chamber by the Sheriff and a most affecting scene ensued. Mrs. Winthrop threw herself in her husband's arms and wept. She was not hysterical, but she seemed inconsolable.

Her mother, Mrs. Brooks, who has been steadily in attendance at the trial for the last few days, came into the room with the two Winthrop boys, who are too young to realize what has befallen them. But they knew by their mother's tears and their grandmother's distress and by their father's evident deep feeling, though he shed no tears, that something appalling had happened and they clung to their parents, weeping bitterly.

It was some time before the Sheriff in the performance of his duty could bring himself to separate the convicted husband from his distracted wife and take him back to the County Jail. It was longer still before Mrs. Winthrop was composed enough to be led by her mother to her home.

Immediately after the jury was discharged Mrs. Brooks advanced to the jury-box and asked which was Mr. McCullough. She engaged him in earnest conversation for two or three minutes, quietly, not loud or demonstratively. What she said was heard by him alone. He said afterward that what she said was what a heart-broken woman who believed in the innocence of her daughter's husband might be expected to say in expostulation and regret, but more than that he felt that delicacy forbade him to speak of.

After court was adjourned Mrs. Winthrop followed Mrs. Dunton, the woman from whom Winthrop rented the California-street cottage, from the court-room and threatened to do her bodily harm. Mrs. Dunton became alarmed and went to the office of the Chief of Police for protection. Police-man Samuels was detailed to escort her to her home.

The proceedings of the court, aside from the verdict and the incidents clustering around it were not different in character from those of the other days of the trial. The court-room was filled as it has been every day, a large proportion of those present being persons who have been in attendance every day. Near the prosecuting witness was seated Captain Curtis, to whom Campbell's friends turned when his disappearance was first known. Near him was W. H. Campbell, James Campbell's boyhood friend, with whom he was talking of the old boyhood days in Scotland when Winthrop called him aside and started with him to the fateful cottage. James Streeton, another old friend who had called at the Occidental Hotel on that significant Monday to bid James Campbell good-by, was there, also Cecil Brown, Campbell's agent and attorney.

With Winthrop were his wife and children, his wife's mother and E. T. Hicks, who has been constantly helping to secure evidence for the defense since Winthrop's arrest.

Besides these and the lawyers and the court and police officials there in the discharge of their duty, those in attendance were the motley court-room crowd, drawn through motives of curiosity and interest in some of those chiefly concerned in the case.

Assistant District Attorney Black occupied a little more than an hour in his closing argument. It was a clear earnest discussion of the arguments made the day before by Attorney Bell and the evidence upon which that argument was based. There was no discrepancy, he claimed, between Campbell's testimony as to the amount and kind of money he had and the testimony of the exchange teller of the Anglo-Californian Bank and of the steamship agent. Nor was there between Campbell's testimony that "Pete" had left him half a block from the Geary-street cars and Gripman Fudalova's that when Campbell boarded his car a shorter and a thicker-set man was standing at the curbstone

with him and told him that was the car to take.

The defendant Black claimed, was all the time acting as a man would who was trying to build up an alibi in advance. But the proof the defendant had introduced of his whereabouts was entirely consistent with Campbell's statements of the times when Winthrop was at the cottage.

Of the effort made by the defense to discredit Urquhart Black said there could not be a record produced to show that he had ever been convicted of a felony.

Winthrop's remark to Cody when the latter discovered on him the clippings from the papers about the case, that "the jig's up, Cody, you're right," Black held, was the remark of a guilty man fully cornered.

In closing Black urged that whatever the feelings of pity or sympathy the jurors might have as men for the wife and children, upon whom the blow would fall heaviest, they could not let that interfere with the discharge of their duty if the evidence convinced them of the defendant's guilt.

Judge Wallace's charge to the jury was conceded to be eminently fair to the defendant, even by his attorneys. It stated the propositions of law governing the questions of the presumption of innocence, of reasonable doubt and moral certainty. Of the facts themselves the jurors, he said, were the qualified and sole judges.

The jurors retired at 11:35 o'clock. Five minutes later they returned with their verdict. The penalty for robbery is a term in the penitentiary of from one year to life. The almost universal opinion about the courtroom and among those who have followed the case is that Winthrop will get a life sentence or a term so long as to be equivalent to a life term.

Captain Lees and Assistant District Attorney Black assert that the Urquhart convicted of embezzlement in Manitoba in 1889 is not the Urquhart who testified in this case, but a half-brother of Donald Archibald Urquhart's father, named D. W. Urquhart.

JOSEPH NAWAHI DEAD.

Expires in San Francisco After a Short Illness.

His Career in Hawaii—From School to Cabinet. One of the Brightest Hawaiian Members of the Bar.

Joseph Nawahi, one of the ablest Hawaiian members of the Honolulu bar, died in San Francisco from consumption on the 14th inst. He had been in failing health here for some time, and visited California in the hope that a change of climate would benefit him, but his weakened condition left him without the means to combat the disease.

Mr. Nawahi was a native of the Island of Hawaii, 54 years old, and was reared by Rev. D. B. Lyman.

He received his education at his hands and became a pupil at the Lahainalua Seminary on Maui, from in-



JOSEPH NAWAHI.

stitution he was graduated. Afterwards he became a teacher in the Hilo schools, subsequently leaving to take up the study and practice of law. Twenty-five years ago he entered the field of politics, representing his district in the Legislature of 1872.

He was an ardent friend and lover of his country, but never sought positions of emolument under any regime. For a short time in 1892, when the cabinets were built and destroyed in a day, he accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Beyond that his connection with the affairs of government was in the hall of the Legislature. He was suspected of conspiracy on several occasions and was in prison only while waiting for trial.

His remains will be returned to Honolulu on Monday by the S. S. Australia. Deceased leaves a widow and two sons.

THE WILLIS MYSTERY.

George Clark, a Well Known Young Man Held for Investigation.

As a result of finding the Tribune bicycle under such peculiar circumstances Wednesday night, young Geo. Clarke, a clerk in the employ of Hoffschlaeger & Co. and owner of the bicycle, was locked up for investigation.

His connection with a case in which there is a suspicion of crime was a surprise to his friends who recognize in him all the attributes of a gentleman of exemplary character. Young Clarke was practically raised by Bis-

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

hop and Mrs. Willis, and why he should place himself in a position to be arrested for either attempted burglary or assault on his benefactors is something not easily explained.

The gentlemen who stopped him as he rode rapidly from the Willis' residence state that he remarked to them "I am not the man, it was another fellow and I am after him." This is rather awkward for the young man if his intentions there were all right.

Clarke is a member of the choir at St. Andrew's Cathedral and was engaged at practice Wednesday night until nearly nine o'clock. He declines to say what his mission at the Willis' home was or to explain his actions in any way. He was a member of the household until a few months ago when he went into the employ of Hoffschlaeger & Co. when he took up his residence with a married sister.

JUST WHO THE "GOLDBUGS" ARE.

Varied and Small Classes Who Have Invested in Chicago Securities.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

"Goldbugs" is a term used so variedly and sometimes indiscriminately nowadays that a leading financial house of this city determined upon accurate inquiry as to the occupation and financial condition of their patrons for the three months ending yesterday. The results of the inquiry will be given in the usual monthly circular issued by the house. It is particularly noted that the exceptional financial stringency and a period of dull business and vacations, when, it is said, there are greater drafts than at most any other time of the year upon savings, was covered by these three months.

During this time there were \$624,450 of Chicago gold mortgages purchased by 114 investors. They are classified as follows:

Widows, investment of life ins., etc.	19
Other women	20
Clergymen	10
Merchants	11
Clerks	2
Army and navy officers	3
Doctors	2
Estates	13
Railway men	3
Small investors' savings	7
Trust company	1
Life insurance company	1
Educational institutions	2
Stenographer	1
Lake captain	1
Coachman	1
Savings banks	2
Benevolent society	1
Manufacturers	2
Farmer	1
Trust funds	8
Authors	2
Hospital	1

Of this vast aggregate sum the largest single purchase was \$26,000. One was for \$25,000, one for \$24,000, one for \$20,000, and but twelve of all the rest of the investors put up more than \$10,000. The sums are chiefly less than \$5,000, and the great majority were under \$2,500. A salesman invested \$900, and a coachman \$700, a stenographer \$250.

NAPOLPON'S VALUE OF VICTORY.

It Finds a Striking Counterpart in Recent World Triumphs.

Napoleon knew well the value of a victory. After Austerlitz the world seemed his. Fame invited, fortune favored, everything stimulated his aspiring ambition. With growing power he gathered the fruits of victory. And so has it ever been. Success succeeds. A notable illustration of this truth is furnished by the great victories won at the World's Fair in '93 and the California Midwinter Fair in '94 by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Ever increasing sales and popularity have been the result. The people have promptly ratified the official verdicts that declared Dr. Price's for leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the "foremost baking powder in all the world." Quite as quickly as the great Emperor do they know the value of a victory that means world-wide supremacy.

The Australia's Up Trip.

The Australia had somewhat of an eventful trip going up to San Francisco. Following is her report: Left Honolulu Sept. 9th at 4 p. m., experienced light to moderate trades until Sept. 12th, thence to port, light N and NW winds, fine weather all the way; Sept. 11th noon, lat 26 38 N, long. 149 44 W, passed the bark Palmyra, steering SSW, all well; Sept. 12th, 8 a. m. passed and exchanged signals with the barkentine Mary Winkelman in lat 29 1 N, long. 145 44 W, all well.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

HAVE OPENED UP NEW INVOICES OF

Silk Waist Patterns,

IN SIX-YARD LENGTHS.

Laces and Embroideries.

THOMPSON'S "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS.

French Organdies and Swiss

Goods in Dress Lengths.

Give us your name and we will send you a complete assortment of samples.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to tell us why we say for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by scientific experts. Send for our booklet, "No-to-bac Spill and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guaranteed and free sample. Address THE NO-TO-BAC REMEDY CO., Chicago, or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

GATHERED ABOUT THE CAMP FIRE.

Grand Army Veterans of Geo W De Long-Post,

COM AND MRS. WRIGHT'S GUESTS.

Fires of Patriotism Burned Brightly as Memories of Former Days Were Recalled—Minister Willis Speaks—Bounteous Repast Provided, by the Ladies—Other Speakers.

Members of the Geo W De Long Post of the Grand Army of the Republic celebrated the fourteenth anniversary of its organization last evening with an old time "camp fire," at the residence of J N Wright. The preparations made by the host were quite appropriate and served to recall the memories of the days when the boys in blue "camped in the open." The lawn on the makai side of the house was decorated with Chinese lanterns, American flags and festoons of red, white and blue adorned the verandas of the house, while a little to one side a huge bonfire of algeroba stumps completed the picturesque scene. Members of the Post with their wives and invited guests were seated in a circle about the tables heavily laden with the "camp fare."

Post Commander Greene acted as master of ceremonies, and at 8 o'clock called upon Quartermaster Eaton to sound the dinner call. After a successful attack on the culinary department, cigars were lighted and the story telling and speech making began.

Commander Greene made a short opening speech and then called upon United States Minister A. S. Willis to respond to the toast "The President of the United States." Mr. Willis is an interesting speaker at all times, and that his remarks touched a sympathetic patriotic chord was demonstrated by the frequent applause which he received. He expressed gratification at being called upon to represent the chief executive to whom there was none more true to the principles which the Grand Army fought to preserve. He said that the forces of the United States were arrayed in '61 to decide a question which meant either eternal destruction or eternal liberty. The battle had been fought and the American people now stood united and loyal to the flag which should always wave supreme on the American continent. Should a foreign foe today threaten the American Union, there would be no North, no South, no East, no West, one solid phalanx of citizen soldiery would rally under the national emblem, setting aside all party or sectional differences and joining forces for the protection of home and country.

General A. S. Hartwell responded to the toast "Our Order the G. A. R." in a short but appropriate speech. He pointed out the principles of the order and deprecated the possibility of internal strife within the United States so long as members of the Grand Army lived to give aid and counsel in the affairs of the Government.

Next to the American Minister Captain Appleton made the telling speech of the evening. He pointed out the Americanisms of Hawaii as represented in the schools, churches and general business life, closing with a decided and forcible plea for annexation.

The story of prison life and the "Bill of Fare in the Confederate Prisons" was told by W. L. Eaton who related his rather unpleasant experiences of seven months sojourn within the Confederate lines. Rev. J. M. Munro told of the happy impressions of the visiting comrade after which W. R. Farrington was called upon to speak for "the Press."

The exercises were enlivened from time to time with patriotic songs in which Comrade H. J. Rhodes acted as choir master. After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wright, the national hymn "America" was sung and the veterans prepared to go home and "turn in."

The roster of the veterans present was as follows: J. N. Wright, orderly sergeant N. Y. cavalry; R. J. Greene, sergeant 26th Connecticut volunteers; W. H. Place, yeoman United States navy; J. M. Monroe, private 42nd Ohio infantry; James Dodd, private 12th New York infantry; Sam McKague, private 38th and 9th Pennsylvania infantry; Frank P. Heinen, private 16th U. S. infantry; W. H. Wilkinson, bugler 1st New York rifles; Robert Nelson, private 1st New York infantry; Thos. Phillips, 4th New York volunteers; H. J. Rhodes, second lieutenant 4th Iowa cavalry; W. P. Williams, California volunteers; C. B. Edwards, captain 5th Iowa cavalry; Geo. De La Vergne, lieutenant colonel 8th Tennessee volunteer infantry; A. S. Hartwell, lieutenant colonel 1st Massachusetts volunteer infantry; W. McIndless, 2nd Iowa cavalry.

Among the invited guests were Chief Justice Idd and wife, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Ministers Smith, Damon and King, W. H. Hall and wife, Mr. Rowell, Mrs. Rhompre-Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, E. P. Dole, Dan Logan and Messrs. Dicket, De La Vergne and Hitchcock.

PRESERVATION OF BOOKS IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The destruction of books in the tropics is an ever recurring and so serious a calamity that it is necessary for all libraries to be provided with means for their preservation. The following are the most important recommendations made by the Library of Congress, which are equally applicable to the libraries of all tropical countries. The first and most important is that the books should be kept in a cool, dry place, and that the humidity should be kept as low as possible. The second is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to direct sunlight. The third is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to dust. The fourth is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to insects. The fifth is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to moisture. The sixth is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to fire. The seventh is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to theft. The eighth is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to damage. The ninth is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to loss. The tenth is that the books should be kept in a place where they are not exposed to destruction.

through the cover and body of a book is often effecting its complete destruction. The only other insects which have been noticed as causing any considerable damage are white ants and cockroaches. They first devour the books wholesale, but are easily prevented from gaining access to them by placing the shelves upon the stone insulators commonly in use while the second merely deface the bindings so are of less importance. The treatment used in the library of the Revenue Department was that of disinfecting the books by pouring a small quantity of refined benzine into the crevices of the binding, and then shutting the volume up for a few days in a close-fitting box to prevent the escape of the fumes. The books so dealt with were afterwards rubbed over lightly with the finest kerosene or paraffin oil, which should be rubbed off with a cloth before it has time to penetrate into the binding. This renders the books to a great extent, distasteful to insects, without causing serious injury. It is objectionable on account of the odor of the oil, but has the recommendation of harmlessness combined with considerable efficiency. In the Royal Botanic Gardens at Lilipore a different system has been adopted. It consists in brushing the books over with a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate, made by keeping a few lumps of the poison at the bottom of a bottle of the ordinary methylated spirit, so that it may become saturated. Great care should of course, be taken in handling this solution, on account of its exceedingly poisonous nature. In the Indian Museum Library, where the books are kept in close-fitting glass cases, with a few lumps of solid naphthalene upon each shelf, little or no damage is caused by insects. The paste used in binding the books in the Indian Museum is poisoned by adding about half an ounce of sulphate of copper to each pound of paste; while books already infested are disinfected by shutting them up for four or five days in close-fitting box with loose naphthalene, with as much of this substance as possible between the leaves. It may be very justly observed that none of these methods can be regarded as wholly unobjectionable, some being offensive from the use of poisonous material. But the damage done to the books in tropical climates is so great that the inconveniences attached to these remedies will readily be overlooked.—Field.

TWINKLING STARS

Celebrate Their Victory in a Dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Baseball Trophy the Centre of Attraction. Decorations Beautiful and Good Things to Eat Plentiful.

The Star base ball team played a game between themselves and a number of their friends and sympathizers in the dining room of the Hawaiian Hotel last night. It was a game in which every one took his time and in which there were no fielders to prevent the ball from rolling along.

A long table set in the makai part of the dining room was laden with good things to eat for the boys who won the championship of '96 and their friends who helped to do the shouting at the various games in which the former took part.

Directly in the center of the table was the base ball championship trophy, which now goes to the Stars for good, and which was polished up so that the boys could see their faces without the least trouble. In a line with this and stretching away toward both ends of the table were several white candelabras. Suspended from the ceiling directly over the center was a large ball of flowers, and strewn about on the table were ferns and various kinds of blossoms. Over the whole were stretched streamers of cardinal red and white, the colors of the Star base ball club.

Over the Ewa window, back of Captain Chris Conradt was the Star flag, with the red star prominently displayed, while around the room were palm leaves arranged as pillars. On the veranda directly outside was stationed the Kawaiaha Club, furnishing music throughout the dinner, and partitioned off from the vulgar gaze of the inquisitive by a large American flag.

The dinner was a jolly affair, and the boys made it a point to let their merry voices be heard wide and far.

Those present were: Chris Conradt, Dr. Murray, Harry Whitney, W. H. Cornwell Jr., Hay Wodehouse, W. Porter Boyd, Jack Lucas, J. O. Carter Jr., Lionel Hart, Ernest Wodehouse, J. S. Walker, Percy Lishman, Donald Ross, Emil Berger, W. Lucas, Harry Wilder, Morris Keohokale, Tom Price, Duke McNeil, J. S. Low, Ed Stiles, Sam Woods, W. Wilder, J. Winter, Chester A. Doyle, George Lucas, Frank Vida and E. Giffard.

A CONSUL ARRESTED

For Riding a Bicycle Without the Required Light.

About 10 o'clock last night Senor A. de Souza Canavaro, Portuguese Commissioner, was arrested on the Waikiki road by Patrolman Frank Hewitt for riding a bicycle without a light. At the time of the arrest he was in company with Messrs W. C. King, D. Howard Hitchcock and three ladies. He claimed his immunity from arrest, but the patrolman had been given orders to arrest every one riding a wheel without a light, and considered it his duty to take Mr. Canavaro to the police station.

In the meantime Marshal Brown had telephoned and upon arrival at the police station Mr. Canavaro was immediately released.

The Gunborough

News from the work on the Gunborough is to the effect that the vessel is considerably damaged during the day. The vessel was on the way to the Gunborough when she was damaged. The damage was done by a collision with a rock. The vessel is now in the harbor and is being repaired. The work on the Gunborough is being carried on as fast as possible. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to leave the harbor in a few days.

ANOTHER VIEW OF LOCAL POLITICS

Washington Star Correspondent Gives His Ideas.

NO RETURN TO MONARCHY.

Where Opposition to Annexation Among Planters Exists—What Might Happen if Annexation Fails—Stability of Government is What is Needed, and Must be Obtained

The Honolulu correspondent of the Washington Star writes as follows on annexation

Attention has lately been drawn to certain utterances of James B. Castle in an interview with a reporter, and to the comments thereon of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Castle is Collector General here and a younger brother of our late Envoy to Washington, W. R. Castle. He is reported to have said that a majority of our planters are opposed to annexation, because of its expected cutting off of the supply of Asiatic laborers. This statement of Mr. Castle is considered here to be not quite accurate. It is doubtless true that a large number of the planters, but not a majority, take that view. This is mostly true of planters of British origin, and of many Germans. Most American planters are undoubtedly anxious for annexation. There can be no doubt that the prosperous condition of this Republic has of late much weakened in the minds of many people the urgent sense of need for annexation which was previously felt as being indispensable to stability of government. Many feel that we are doing exceedingly well without annexation, and may as well continue independent. Thinking men are hardly deceived in this way.

A conclusion drawn by the Chronicle from Mr. Castle's alleged admission is certainly unsound, namely, that any view of a majority of the sugar planters would necessarily prevail, as being the ruling class in these islands. It is true that the planters and agents, as men of wealth, and with superior organization, can and do greatly influence legislation. There is, however, a very large and powerful class of the leading supporters of the Republic who are antagonistic to any domination of the planters, and who are resolutely in favor of annexation. Any outspoken opposition by planters to annexation would at once arouse the strongest hostility of this great majority.

I am certain that our best and ablest men do not regard as a "possibility" in any sense a return of Hawaii to monarchy, "with Kauiulani as Queen," or anybody else on the throne. For any end of securing stability, monarchy would be the most hopeless possible resort. The only strength which it could be imagined to contribute to a government would be in its enlisting the support of a majority of the natives. But their support could lend no appreciable strength to any government in Hawaii. As an element of political weight in the community, the great body of the natives count for little more than do your school children, because of their general mental weakness and childishness. The ideas and policies of administration characterizing the natives are puerile, capricious and wholly incompatible with the necessities of an active civilization and commerce such as have taken possession of this queen group of the Pacific.

The whites do and must dominate here, because they alone possess the capacity and disposition to conduct civilized and capable administration of government. They alone are endowed with the necessary intellectual and moral instincts for such duties. These whites certainly have not the remotest earthly use for a Kanaka king or Queen on their own account. The stupidity, the willfulness, the caprices of such a personage would at once clog all the machinery of government. After having once experienced the order, the reasonableness, the quiet of civilized republican government, controlled by the will of the best part of the people no one is going back to the old regime. Were it conceivable that our people in a moment of fatuity, should set up a Kahulani they would speedily hasten to relegate her again to private life. Any attempt of that sort lends no hope of stability in government. Restored monarchy would be the least stable of all conceivable situations. But no one is going to attempt to galvanize into life that last year's corpse.

It may be very conceivable that if annexation be finally refused by the United States we shall be impelled to turn to Great Britain in pursuit of the political stability which is so greatly desired, and to accept a colonial position under Great Britain with local self government. This would indeed be very distasteful to the predominating American portion of our people. But with the immense excess of British steamers in the Pacific this would not be an unnatural destiny for the Hawaiian Islands. The British amply subsidize their steamers. The United States do not. Therefore British commerce possesses the oceans. With the not distant opening of the Nicaragua canal, that commerce must immensely multiply in this ocean and British commercial houses must greatly increase in Honolulu. Without a very positive and decided policy on the part of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands will naturally drift into British possession. If it seems safe to predict that in a few years they must become a British colony, it is not because we are inclined to believe that the somewhat pessimistic expression about Hawaii in the Chronicle is a prophecy. It is because the British are already in a position to control the commerce of the Pacific. It is because the British are already in a position to control the commerce of the Pacific. It is because the British are already in a position to control the commerce of the Pacific.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JOSEPH G. HENRIQUE v. JAMES R. PARIS, a minor.
MARY C. PARIS, and J. D. PARIS, Jr., Administrator
of the Estate of J. D. Paris, Sr., deceased.

APPEAL.

HEARING, July 1, 1896.

DECISION, Sept. 14, 1896

JUDD, C. J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

Specific performance of an option of purchase contained in a lease will not be decreed after a forfeiture of the lease has been incurred for breach of condition, if such breach has been persistent and willful on the part of the lessee.
A conveyance of leased premises carries with it the right to possession upon a forfeiture for breach of condition.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

This is a suit for specific performance of an option of purchase contained in a lease from J. D. Paris, Sr., to the plaintiff.

After making the lease, the lessor conveyed the premises to defendant James R. Paris, a minor, subject to life interests in himself and his wife, the defendant Mary C. Paris. Subsequently he died, and his son, J. D. Paris, Jr., defendant, was appointed administrator of his estate.

The lease is of a stone house with three enclosed lots, 10.71 acres in area, at Kaawaloa, South Kona, Hawaii, for a term of twenty years from the first day of October, 1888, "and upon the fulfillment of the conditions hereinafter set forth." Then follow five covenants by the lessee in separate paragraphs, the second of which is a covenant "to clear the land from all the said enclosed lots within eighteen months from date, and to keep them clear until the termination of said lease." Following these covenants of the lessee is a covenant of the lessor for quiet enjoyment, "the lessee fulfilling the terms and conditions herein stated." Following this is a separate paragraph, as follows: "Moreover the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing said property with 2 acres of land more or less additional to square two corners of the lot, when he shall have paid the sum of \$450.00 to the lessor or to his legal representatives." Finally there is a paragraph providing for reentry in case default shall be made in fulfilling any of the conditions of the lease.

The lessor and, after his death, his son, J. D. Paris, Jr., as administrator of his estate, accepted rent (\$50 per annum, payable quarterly in advance) until April 1, 1895. On April 30, 1895, J. D. Paris, Jr., as administrator, sent the lessee notice to quit for breach of the condition to clear the land of lantana. A day or two later he was tendered the rent for the quarter beginning April 1, 1895, which he declined to receive. He then instituted proceedings and obtained judgment for possession of the premises, in the District Court of South Kona. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court, where it is still pending. On or about June 3, 1895, on advice of counsel, J. D. Paris, Jr., went upon the premises and read two notices, one on behalf and as guardian and father of J. R. Paris, the other on behalf and by the authority of Mary C. Paris, in each of which notices he stated that he entered upon the premises and took possession of the same for breach of the conditions, terms and covenants of the lease, and demanded immediate and peaceful surrender of the premises, which was refused. August 8, 1895, Mary C. Paris released and quit-claimed the premises to James R. Paris. August 21, 1895, James R. Paris, by J. D. Paris, Jr., as guardian *ad litem* and next friend, brought ejectment for the premises against the lessee, in the Circuit Court. In October the lessee tendered J. D. Paris, Jr., for the land \$460 (which was declined), and on November 20, 1895, brought this suit.

At the commencement of the lease, October 1, 1888, a large portion of the land was covered with lantana; at the end of the first eighteen months a little over half of this land had been cleared. On April 30, 1895, the date of the first notice to quit, there was still about three-fourths of an acre of the original growth of lantana on the land, and considerable young lantana, two or three feet high, scattered over the land in patches. On June 3, 1895, the date of the second notice and entry, most of the old lantana had been cleared, but there was a large growth of young lantana, nearly all in flower and some in seed, some of which was still on the land after the commencement of this suit in November.

It is argued for the defendants that the effect of the word "moreover" at the beginning of the option paragraph in the lease is to incorporate in that paragraph the clause "the lessee fulfilling the terms and conditions herein stated," found in the preceding paragraph relating to quiet enjoyment, and so make the exercise of the purchase option expressly dependent upon the performance of a condition precedent, failure in the performance of which would work a forfeiture of the option, notwithstanding the continuance of the lease by the acceptance of rent, and thus bring the case within the principles governing *Gilbert v. Port*, 28 Oh. St. 276, and *Steele v. Bond*, 32 Minn. 14. But it seems to us that the case is more analogous, so far as the construction of the instrument is concerned, to *Hagar v. Buck*, 44 Vt. 285, relied on for the plaintiff. See also *Green v. Low*, 22 Beav. 625. In *Hagar v. Buck* there were covenants to build a house of a certain kind and size within two years, and to keep houses in repair; a covenant of quiet enjoyment on condition of performance of the lessee's covenants; an option of purchase upon payment of \$500, and power to enter and take possession upon breach of the lessee's covenants. The Court held that the option of purchase might be exercised so long as the lease was continued in force by the acceptance of rent, notwithstanding failure to keep the covenants; that the right to enter for breach of the covenants was waived so long as rent was accepted, but no longer, the covenant to repair being a continuing one; and that although entry had been made for breach of this covenant, equity would relieve against the forfeiture because it would work a hardship to the lessee and full compensation could be made to the lessor.

Courts of equity regard the performance of covenants in leases as the real object desired, and the right of entry as mere security for such performance, and so they do not always hold parties strictly to their legal rights, but often relieve against a forfeiture, especially if full and exact compensation can be made to the injured party. Accordingly, in case of a breach of a covenant to pay rent, relief is generally granted against a forfeiture, because payment of the rent with interest thereon is deemed full and exact compensation. But in the case of other covenants, as to repair, insure, clear off lantana, etc., relief will not generally, except in cases of fraud, mistake, accident or surprise, be granted, because the exact compensation cannot be ascertained. And even

in cases where exact compensation can be made, relief will not be granted if the breach is due to gross negligence or is persistent and willful on the part of the lessee. See *Garrett v. Macfarlane*, 6 Haw. 435; 1 Pom. Eq. Jur. Secs. 452-454, Taylor, Ld. & Ten., Sec. 496.

In *Hagar v. Buck*, *supra*, the Court went so far as to relieve against a forfeiture incurred for a breach of a covenant to repair, but this was expressly on the ground that the option to purchase for a definite sum brought the case within the rule applicable to cases where full compensation can be made; for, upon the lessor's parting with all his interest in the premises by a conveyance thereof for the sum agreed upon, it would, thought the Court, be immaterial to him whether the covenants had been kept or not. And although that case seems to have gone about as far as any in this direction, we might nevertheless feel obliged to follow it, if it were not distinguishable from the case at bar.

It seems to us that the present case, unlike the Vermont case so far as appears, is one of those in which the breach has been persistent and willful. It appears that the lessee might by reasonable effort have cleared the land within the first eighteen months and kept it clear afterwards. And although rent was accepted, and this may have technically constituted a waiver of the breach for the purpose of continuing the purchase option as well as the lease proper, until April 1, 1895, yet the tenant was not thereby led to believe that the breach was acquiesced in or that a forfeiture would not be enforced, for repeatedly during nearly the whole period, at least after the expiration of the first eighteen months, he was urged to clear the land, and was told that he had lost his option by his failure to do so, and was warned that he would lose his lease also if he did not keep his covenant; but, to judge from his own testimony as well as that of J. D. Paris, Jr., the principal witness for the defendants, he was indifferent to these warnings, and disposed to clear the land solely with a view to his own convenience, regardless of his duty under the covenant. The breach continued the whole period—including over seven months after rent was refused, and when there was not even a technical waiver; and not until the lapse of a considerable time after the bringing of the action of ejectment, to say nothing of prior efforts to recover the premises from the lessee for breach of his covenants, did he attempt to exercise the option to purchase. The legal right under such circumstances is with the landlord, and if the tenant desires to be relieved from the consequences of his own acts, it must appear at least that he has not persistently and willfully neglected to perform his own obligations. He who comes into equity must do so with clean hands.

It is, however, argued that the lessor's grantee did not succeed to the right to enter and take possession for breach of condition. This seems to have been the rule at common law. Co. Litt., 214a. "But now," says Taylor, Ld. & Ten., Sec. 440, "a conveyance of leased premises, without reservation, carries with it all the grantor's rights in the lease, including the right to possession upon a forfeiture for the breach of any of its conditions, and excepts only such obligations as are merely collateral thereto, or of a personal character." This change in the law was made by statute in England (32 Hen. VIII. c. 34), and in many of the United States, but in some States it appears to have been adopted without the aid of statute. See *Page v. Esty*, 54 Me. 319; *McGuffie v. Carter*, 42 Mich. 497; *McKissick v. Pickle*, 16 Pa. St. 140. Another branch of the same rule at common law prevented a reservation of rent from passing to a lessor's grantee. Co. Litt., 213b. This also has been changed by statute in England, and partly by statute and partly by judicial decisions in America. Taylor, Ld. & Ten., Sec. 439; *Perrin v. Lepper*, 34 Mich. 292; *Burden v. Thayer*, 3 Mete., 76.

The old rule is a provision of the feudal law, and grew out of a state of society which does not exist in these Islands. There is not now and here the necessity that there was in England in the Middle Ages for laws against champerty and maintenance to prevent the stirring up of suits for purposes of oppression, nor any reason why a landlord should not convey his estate without the consent (attornment) of his tenant. Freedom rather than restraint of alienation is required under present conditions. The reason for this rule having ceased, the rule itself should also cease. And there can be little doubt that lessors' grantees have hitherto in these Islands acted accordingly and exercised the right of entry for breach of condition, although we do not know of any judicial decision directly upon the subject. In *Davis v. Spencer*, 3 Haw. 274, the Court suggested but did not decide the question whether our statute did not go so far as to give the right of entry to the lessor's grantee. See Civ. Code, Sec. 939, relating to summary proceedings to recover possession. In *Garrett v. Macfarlane*, 6 Haw. 435, the Court, while it did not expressly refer to the question, assumed that the lessor's grantee might exercise the right of entry, for it held (on demurrer) that equity would relieve against the forfeiture. There would have been no necessity for so holding, and the lessee would have had an adequate remedy at law, if the grantee of the reversion could not have lawfully entered. See also *Kuamoo v. Iaukea*, 9 Haw. 612. We are of the opinion that the old common law rule in question is not law here, because it is "otherwise established by Hawaiian national usage." Laws of 1892, Ch. 57, Sec. 5.

The decree appealed from dismissing the bill with costs is affirmed.

A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff.

Kinney & Ballou for defendants.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

MRS. E. K. BOOTH v. KAPUAKELA (w).

APPEAL FROM A DECREE IN PARTITION.

HEARING JUNE 26, 1896.

DECISION, SEPT. 14, 1896.

JUDD, C. J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

A's grantors were sued in ejectment and claimed the entire land, and made no special claim to a wooden house thereon. Judgment was obtained against A's grantors for an undivided half of the land. The presumption is, in default of evidence, that the house was a part of the real estate and A is estopped from showing in subsequent proceedings in partition, that the house was erected by her ancestor in title and is her exclusive property.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C. J.

The question in this case appears to be whether a party who was sued in ejectment and against whom a verdict was rendered for a moiety of the land is, on a bill for partition of the land,

estopped to show that a certain wooden house on the common estate was exclusively the property of her ancestor in title.

The Circuit Court affirmed the report of the Commissioner who made a division of the land, awarding one parcel to plaintiff and the other to defendant, the house in question being upon the portion set off to defendant, another house being on the portion set off to plaintiff. It appears that in the trial of the title the present plaintiff's grantors did not make special claim of ownership in the house, but claimed in defense the entire land under a deed from one Pilipo, who the jury found to be entitled to but one-half of the same, and the present defendant the other half. The question of title to the land as it stood, and necessarily of the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances appertaining, was litigated between the parties, and the verdict of the jury is conclusive that each party was entitled to one-half of the entire estate, including improvements. It was incumbent upon the Commissioner to view and divide the estate as he did. And no exception was made to his report, which presumably took into consideration the value of the house in question as a part of the estate. There is no evidence before us to show whether the house is affixed to the soil so as to be a part of the realty, and in default of such evidence the presumption is that it is of that nature.

In resisting the suit of the present defendant (then plaintiff) at the trial of the ejectment case, it would have been competent for the then defendants (grantors of present plaintiff) to have in their answer claimed the house as exclusively their own, and we doubt not that a verdict would have been rendered in accordance with the proofs adduced. No such claim was made, and the plaintiff is now estopped from making it.

Decree affirmed.

Magoon & Edings for plaintiff.

Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

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